DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 140 901 JC 770 345

AUTHOR	Parker, Garland G.
TITLE	Collegiate Enrollments in American 2-Year Institutions, 1975-76: Statistics, Interpretations, and Trends. ACT Special Report Eighteen.
INSTITUTION	American Coll. Testing Program, Iowa City, Iowa.
PUB DATE	76
NOTE	55p.
AVAILABLE FROM	ACT Publications, P. O. Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 (Order No. 4-4-18, $2.00)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$3.50 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	College Faculty; *College Freshmen; Community Colleges; *Enrollment; *Enrollment Trends; Females; *Junior Colleges; Males; *Part Time Students; Part Time Teachers; Post Secondary Education; Private Colleges; Proprietary Schools; Statistical Data; Technical Institutes; Vocational Education

ABSTRACT

This report compiles 1975-76 enrollment information for 776 two-year postsecondary institutions, including accredited or approved degree-granting junior and community colleges, multi-purpose, technical, and/or vocational schools and institutes, and university branch campuses. Total enrollment for 1975-76 among the reporting institutions increased by 16.1% from 1974-75; full-time enrollment increased by 18.5% while part-time enrollment increased by 14.1%. Full-time students comprised 45.6% of the collegiate headcount but 71.6% of the full-time equivalent enrollment. The proportion of women to men declined from 46.4% of 1974-75 enrollment to 45.7% in 1975-76. Technical schools and institutes showed the greatest gain, with a 31.6% increase in total enrollment. Six tables, constituting the bulk of the document, break down the enrollment data by type of institution (public, church-affiliated, proprietary, or independent) and by geographical regions and states. Within these categories the data are presented by institution and by sex, full-time status, total students, full-time teaching staff and total teaching staff. An introductory narrative summarizes enrollment trends and provides a brief look at the future. (JDS)

****
* Documents acquired by ERIC include many informal unpublished *
* materials not available from other sources. ERIC makes every effort *
* to obtain the best copy available. Nevertheless, items of marginal *
* reproducibility are often encountered and this affects the quality *
* of the microfiche and hardcopy reproductions ERIC makes available *
* via the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS). EDRS is not *
* responsible for the quality of the original document. Reproductions *
* supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made from the original. *
****

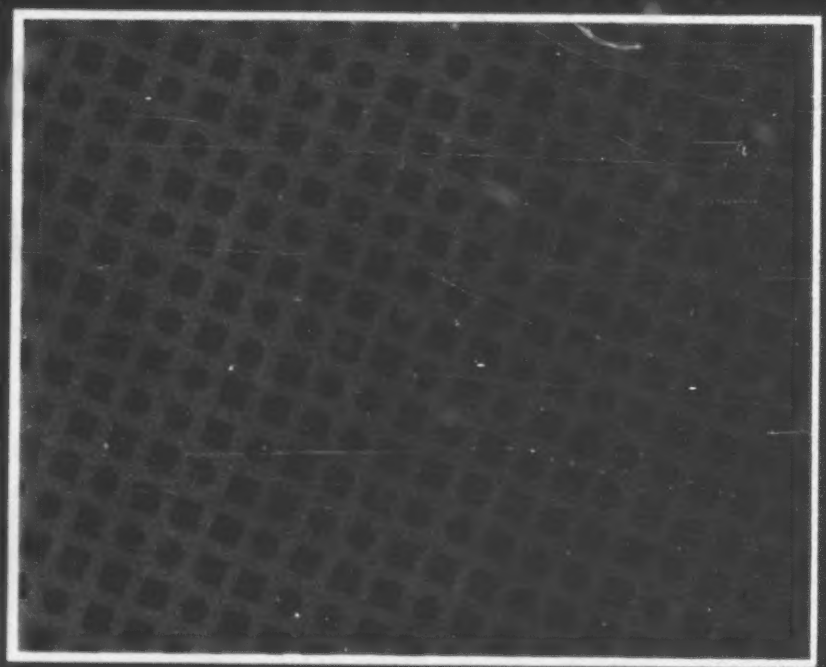
ED140901

COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN AMERICAN 2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, 1975-76:

Statistics, Interpretations, and Trends

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY



JC 770 345

Garland G. Parker

Executive Director of the Office for Enrollment Policy and Educational Research, University of Cincinnati

2

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS COPYRIGHTED MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
American College Testing Program
TO ERIC AND ORGANIZATIONS OPERATING UNDER AGREEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION. FURTHER REPRODUCTION OUTSIDE THE ERIC SYSTEM REQUIRES PERMISSION OF THE COPYRIGHT OWNER."

The American College Testing Program (ACT) is dedicated to the enrichment of education. It was founded as a public trust and operates as a nonprofit corporation governed by elected educational representatives from individual states or regions, and by a Board of Trustees.

A fundamental goal of ACT is to exercise educational leadership through guidance-oriented assessment and research services in order to (1) assist in the identification and solution of educational problems and (2) communicate to the general and professional publics knowledge and ideas about education.

The chief beneficiaries of ACT's services are students, secondary schools, institutions of postsecondary education, and educational researchers.

ACT, a nonprofit organization, is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 76-14055

© 1976 by The American College Testing Program

All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America

For additional copies write:

ACT Publications
P.O. Box 168
Iowa City, Iowa 52240

(Check or money order must accompany request.) Price $2.00

Order No. 4-4-18

COLLEGIATE ENROLLMENTS IN AMERICAN 2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS, 1975-76:

Statistics, Interpretations, and Trends

Garland G. Parker

The 776 2-year postsecondary collegiate-level institutions covered in this study enrolled a grand total of 3,320,620 students. This is the fourth annual report on enrollments in 2-year colleges issued under the sponsorship of The American College Testing Program and the University of Cincinnati. It is a companion study to the 56th annual report on enrollments in 4-year colleges and related institutions published as ACT Special Report Seventeen.[1] Prior to 1974-75, these studies were published in *Intellect* (formerly *School & Society*). This report comprehends postsecondary 2-year junior and community colleges; multi-purpose, technical and/or vocational schools and institutes; and university branch colleges/campuses/centers that have recognition, approval, or accreditation by regional associations, professional organizations, or state agencies and that offer collegiate-level certificates or associate degrees.

Purposes and data analysis guidelines for the study. The objectives of this study are to collect, interpret, and report on enrollments in 2-year colleges as early in the academic year as possible, to preview them in early press

---

[1]Garland G. Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1975-76: Statistics, Interpretation, and Trends in 4-Year and Related Institutions*, ACT Special Report Seventeen (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1976). This report and each of the others in the series published by ACT may be secured for $2.00 each from ACT Publications, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

releases, to share information that will be helpful in postsecondary/higher education planning, and to provide a particular focus on career education enrollments.

Although actual institutional enrollment figures are cited, except where otherwise noted, the percentage changes indicated are based on institutions reporting comparably for 1975-76 and 1974-75. Since the report is not universal in its coverage, percentage changes are meaningful only when based upon enrollments in comparable situations for the two years. This also permits institutions to be compared with like or unlike units separately or in defined categories.

Full-time students show massive gain of 18.5%. In contrast to their performance in recent years, when the part-time enrollees were the great gainers on the 2-year college enrollment track, it was the full-time students that took a long lead in 1975-76 with a gain of 18.5% that was reflective of the 1,516,146 students registered in the 776 reporting institutions. This performance is significant, also, when compared to the small gain of 2.9% in full-time students experienced in the 4-year and related institutions. The enrollment of part-time students in the 2-year units likewise showed a significant gain, but the spectacular rise in 1975-76 of the full-time registrants gave the reporting spotlight to that group. Although comprising only 45.6% of the collegiate headcount in the reporting 2-year colleges, the full-time students accounted for 71.6% of the full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment. While the wave of the future may be increasingly supportive of part-time enrollments, it is clear that for the present and the years immediately ahead the full-time students still comprise the core on the 2-year campuses and must be given high consideration in academic, financial, faculty, and facilities planning.

Part-time registrants continue a fast pace—show gain of 14.1%. Since 1972-73, much attention has been given in this study series to the increasingly important role of part-time students in the educational scheme of things. The 2-year colleges, at least on a proportionate basis, for years have been far ahead of their academic 4-year counterparts in recognizing and serving the needs of their part-time student clientele. The citation of a 12.9% increase in 1972-73, a rise of 20.6% in 1973-74, and an increase of 17.7% in 1974-75, gives dramatic evidence of the growing demand for part-time education and the willingness of the 2-year colleges to provide it. This area of collegiate education has been particularly open to innovative and nontraditional policies and procedures. Women, minorities, adults in general, first-time students whose collegiate entry is delayed beyond the first year after high school graduation, returnees, and veterans are some of the population segments to whom part-time programs are especially attractive. These

would-be students have need for specialized and irregularly scheduled as well as normal and traditionally presented programs. The 2-year colleges have moved to serve these groups in a flexible and successful way. The 4-year institutions, more encumbered, if not encrusted, by the barnacles of academic tradition and inflexibility have begun to move in recent years, but more slowly than their 2-year collegiate competitors, to provide academic delivery in part-time packets. As trumpeted in these reports for years, it behooves all institutions in anticipation of the 1980s to give serious consideration to the kinds of educational services they can provide not in place of but in addition to their historic mission for the education of full-time students immediately subsequent to their high school graduation in the 18-19-20-21 chronological age lockstep. The fact that the 776 institutions reporting for this study counted 1,804,474 part-time students, for a high rise of 14.1% over 1974-75, is clearly indicative of the continued alertness of the 2-year school people to the need for ongoing service in this important area. At the same time, however, it can be noted that the 4-year schools registered a significant gain of 7.7% in part-time students.

In grand total the gain is great—growth of 16.1%. In light of the above-cited data for both full-time and part-time enrollees, it is to be expected that the grand total enrollment of 3,320,620 students in the 776 reporting units also would show a large increase of 16.1%. With giant strides, the 2-year colleges continue to move in the academic field to suit their service to the academic needs of their student clients. Often, plaudits have been given in these columns to the 2-year colleges for their features that prove so attractive to increasing numbers of students. These include, as a rule, commuting range location, open admissions, low fees, flexible academic programming, emphasis on good teaching, commendable counseling, sponsorship of transfer programs, and especial stress on career education programs. These features appeal particularly to those entering academia after an interval subsequent to high school, returnees, continuing education students, those interested in direct job entry, and persons employed full time.

Perspective on 2-year schools by categories. The analysis of enrollments in 2-year postsecondary collegiate-level institutions becomes more meaningful when undertaken on the basis of the categories into which they fall by control or program emphasis. By control, the three major groups are public, independent, and church-affiliated institutions, but in subsets a focus upon schools grouped in public systems and those that are independent proprietary (tax-paying) units also reveals important information concerning other aspects of institutional control and development. In these times of much emphasis on career or vocationally oriented programs, still another

significant enrollment data analysis is based upon a classification of the 2-year schools by their major purposes or functions as follows: junior college, community college, technical school or institute, vocational school, technical/vocational school or institute, multi-purpose school, and university branch college/campus/center. In subsequent paragraphs, the enrollments in 2-year institutions for 1975-76 are examined on the basis of the above categories or classifications.

Independent colleges outdistance all others in grand total gain—up by 18.3%. With 119 institutions tabulating 120,041 students, in the grand total count the independent 2-year colleges led all other control categories, even outdistancing the public units, with an 18.3% gain. The 47,712 part-time students, accounting for a gain of 25.1%, buoyed up the total, but a 14.1% rise in full-time students, numbering 72,329, also was an important boost to the overall number. That these independent institutions, mostly private junior colleges, could experience gains of this magnitude in the mid-1970s is eloquent testimony not only to their survival success in these years of financial stress but also to their service flexibility and the public estimation of their capacity to provide quality education at the associate degree level. See Table 3 for data on independent colleges.

Church-affiliated 2-year colleges show surprising gain of 16.7%. For 1975-76, the 90 reporting church-affiliated 2-year institutions, counting 53,019 enrollees, were second in percentage gain only to the independent units with a surprising rise of 16.7%. The comments above concerning the independent units also apply largely to the church-affiliated campuses with added emphasis on the lure that church-related schools, especially the more evangelical or doctrinally fundamental ones, have held for increasing numbers of incoming students in recent years. With Bible colleges in the 4-year colleges group showing a grand total gain of 7% and theological schools reporting a 5.2% rise, it is apparent that the church- or, at least, religiously-related collegiate units are prospering in an enrollment sense in the mid-1970s. Although the total numbers are not great in relation to grand total enrollments in all institutions, significance attaches to the movement of a larger fraction of students into curricula that imply commitment, dedication, service, and discipline in these not untroubled times.

When combined into one nonpublic category, the 218 independent and church-affiliated schools with a grand total of 173,060 students, for an increase of 17.7%; a full-time count of 114,751, for a gain of 15.6%; and a part-time roll of 58,309, a rise of 22%; comprised 5.2% of the total enrollment in the 776 reporting 2-year institutions as compared with 4.9% in 1974-75. Table 2 shows enrollments for these schools.

Public 2-year institutions leap ahead with 16% gain. With 94.8% of the total enrollment in 567 reporting institutions, the dominant position that public units and/or systems have in the 2-year college arena is evident; although, this percentage is down slightly from the 95% recorded for 1974-75. With a total of 1,401,395 full-time students, these schools showed a gain of 18% over the previous year; part-time registrants, numbering 1,746,165, increased by 13.8%; and in grand total these units counted 3,147,560, for a rise of 16%. The respective gains in the same categories for 1974-75 were 6.2%, 17.6%, and 12.2%; in comparison with the significant increases of that year, the growth in the public units for 1975-76 was phenomenal. Enrollment data for the public institutions are set forth in Table 1.

Statistical focus on schools by systems grouping. An effort has been made over many years in the companion studies of 4-year and related institutions and since 1972-73 in this series to focus statistical and interpretive attention on the grouping of 2-year schools by state and local systems in the public arena. In the 1973-74 report, particular attention was given to growth of such systems in the 2-year institutions in respect to rationale, advantages, and problems pertaining to them.[2] An analysis of the Table 1 listing of institutions reveals that numbers and types of systems, total enrollments, and percentages of the grand total count in all reporting 2-year schools were as follows: 18 state systems, 501,932; 10 state and local systems, 90,149; and 22 local systems, 577,795. In all 50 public systems, there were 522,184 full-time, 647,692 part-time, and 1,169,876 grand total students, comprising 37.2% of all students registered in the 2-year reporting colleges. The percentages of the total enrollments in systems situations in all 776 reporting 2-year schools were as follows: state, 15.9%; state and local, 2.9%; and local, 18.4%.

Enrollment subsets by types of colleges—career education emphasis. In the 1973-74 and 1974-75 academic years, two ACT Special Reports by this author gave especial attention to actual enrollments in career education and collegiate transfer programs in the 2-year colleges.[3] Unfortunately, limitations on staff and financial resources precluded the publication of a third such study in this unique series for 1975-76. Even so, in a general way, the overall thrust of career as well as transfer-oriented programs is reflected

---

[2]Garland G. Parker, "Enrollments in American Two-Year Colleges, 1973-74: Statistics, Interpretation, and Trends," *Intellect*, 102:2357 (April 1974), p. 462.

[3]Garland G. Parker, *Career Education and Transfer Program Enrollments in 2-Year Colleges, 1973-74*, ACT Special Report Eleven (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1974); and *Career Education and Transfer Program Enrollments in 2-Year Colleges, 1974-75*, ACT Special Report Fifteen (Iowa City, Iowa: The American College Testing Program, 1975). Both reports are available for $2.00 each from ACT Publications, P.O. Box 168, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

in the enrollments reported by types of colleges as categorized in subsequent paragraphs. In the above referenced reports and in the series of general reports on 2-year colleges since 1972-73, special attention has been given to the popularity, practicality, and implications of career education programs. As commendable as technical/vocational and other career-oriented programs may be in preparing enrollees for direct job entry in the interest of personal as well as social welfare, continued emphasis is in order upon the high priority that should prevail upon the supplementation of the technical program curricula with broader and more general education components derived, in the main, from the arts and sciences areas. It is training in these disciplines that will provide the enlargement of knowledge and understanding that is so essential for persons aspiring to managerial or administrative roles in their professional lives. Likewise, the interlarding of career-oriented academic programs with the lessons that may be derived from studies in humanities and the sciences offers much in the way of life enrichment as well as significant preparation for the exercise of civic, social, and even political responsibilities in a democracy. Given the ever increasing importance of 2-year college training in the postsecondary education scheme of things in this nation, it is desirable for ongoing attention to be given to an appropriate curricular balance that will provide the requisite career training along with the needed course input from the other academic areas. In the next paragraphs, the objective is to examine enrollments by program emphasis to the extent that school classifications will permit.

A look at technical/vocational enrollments. Of all school categories surveyed for 1975-76, the 79 reporting technical schools or institutes, with 112,993 students, showed the highest percentage gain of any group with an amazing 31.6% increase in grand total enrollment. The full-time student count of 76,114, for a gain of 31.5%, and the part-time tabulation of 36,879, reflecting a rise of 31.9%, revealed that the tremendous growth in the technical school or institute area comprehended full-time and part-time students with about the same degree of thrust in both areas. When it is appreciated that the gains in comparable situations for 1974-75 were 18.4% for grand total, 12.2% for full-time, and 30.2% for part-time students, it is clear that the educational tide still is running exceedingly high in the technical programs. In 38 other institutions classified as technical/vocational, there were an additional 35,553 full-time, 23,347 part-time, and 58,900 grand total of students enrolled for respective rises of 23.3%, 14.9%, and 19.8%. In nine other strictly vocational schools, the much smaller enrollments and lesser comparable increases by the three categories of students were as follows: 2,814 full-time, a 3% gain; 847 part-time, a 1.2% rise; and 3,661 grand total, an increase of 2.8%. This latter group of schools in both 1974-75 and 1975-76 lagged far behind the technical and technical/vocational institutions in enrollment movement. When cognizance is given to the fact that in the hundreds of other 2-year institutions, such as the junior, community, multi-purpose, and university-related units, there are

many thousands of additional students electing programs in the technical/vocational area, and when it is perceived that those schools reported significant overall enrollment gains, also, technical education programs in 2-year institutions in 1975-76 experienced perhaps their most significant overall growth in the history of postsecondary education.

Junior and community colleges also show high gains. That still a large number, presumably the overwhelming proportion, of 2-year college students elected courses outside the technical/vocational areas is indicated by the strong upward motion of enrollments in the junior and community college categories. It is in these units, especially in the junior but also importantly in the community colleges, that students elect programs in the arts and sciences in which they usually have transfer-oriented objectives leading to baccalaureate degrees. As previously noted, however, it is true that many programs in these collegiate areas also are technical in nature. In the 253 schools classified in this report as junior colleges, there were 212,934 full-time students, for a remarkable 17.6% gain; part-time students amounted to 145,463, a tremendous jump of 25.6%; and the grand total count was 358,397, for a climb of 20.8%. In the 366 community colleges, mostly public, in this study, the full-time total of 1,137,345 was up by 18.1%; the part-time count of 1,536,273 rose by 12.5%; and the grand total figure of 2,673,618 increased by 14.8%.

Multi-purpose, branch, and other college units also gain. In 12 multi-purpose schools reporting, there were 21,585 full-time, 40,991 part-time, and 62,576 grand total students, for respective increases of 27.3%, 22.9% and 24.4%. With only 18 university branch colleges/campuses/centers reporting a grand total of 50,303 enrollees, those units experienced a growth of 7.4%. In the full-time count, they had 29,646, up by 4.4%, and in the part-time area there were 20,657 students, a gain of 11.3%. In one other small institution reporting, there were 172 students that represented an increase of 2.4%.

Perspective on growth of proprietary (tax-paying) schools. Since 1973-74, attention has been given to the growing number of proprietary (tax-paying) schools that qualify for inclusion in this report series. The number has grown from 12 in 1973-74 to 29 in 1974-75 and to 33 for 1975-76. The 33 schools reported 11,754 full-time students, 3,182 part-time registrants, and a grand total of 15,561, for respective increases in comparable situations of 15.4%, 17.1%, and 15.7% that compare quite closely with the gains reported for the other categories (one school reported only grand total figures). This study provides one of the few published samplings of enrollment developments in the proprietary schools, which in their totality represent a mammoth segment of postsecondary education and have had little visibility in the measurement literature of the field. In Table 6, see enrollments for proprietary schools.

Freshmen show startling rise of 16.1%. In a movement mindful of a jet takeoff, the 779,702 classified freshmen in the comparably reporting 2-year collegiate-level institutions of the land zoomed upward by a swooshing 16.1%. This is quite in contrast to the modest 2.8% rise in 1974-75. The unusual and unexpectedly large freshman rise reflects the facts that, in a volume movement back to or into college such as prevailed in 1975-76, the 2-year schools were attractive to many students in their own right and had the capacity to accommodate thousands of students for whom many other institutions, both public and private, did not have room. Along with these developments was the concomitant factor that the 2-year schools also had the programmatic flexibility to adjust rapidly to this sudden and massive student increase at the freshman level.

The input of so many freshman students augurs well for the continued increase of 2-year college enrollments in 1976-77, because of the obvious effect they will have on the sophomore class of that year.

Within the overall complex of freshman enrollments, it is important to note that, regardless of control classifications, all segments of the 2-year schools shared significantly in attracting a greater portion of students from the freshman pool of potential students. Of the three basic control groups, however, it was the 92 independent institutions that led the other groups by far in reporting 43,918 freshmen with a phenomenal growth of 53.2%. While the number is a small fraction of the total freshmen in the 2-year institutions, the development still is significant overall and vital to this important group of schools. Although the percentage increase was considerably less for the 77 comparable church-affiliated institutions, the fact remains that the 24,774 freshmen they reported connoted a 31% increase over 1974-75. As in the case of the independent institutions, this extremely large injection of freshmen into the academic mainstream of the church-affiliated colleges is important to the schools for future enrollment and financial implications as well as to the students for the educational opportunities they have available to them. The academic capacity of these schools to handle this large student infusion also is a tribute to their flexibility in programming.

Although it is most unusual for the publicly-controlled 2-year colleges to be outdistanced in the freshman percentage gain race by their private counterparts, the public units, of course, registered the overwhelming portion of all freshmen in all 2-year schools. The number enrolled in 450 comparable institutions was 711,010, for a very large gain of 14%, and they amounted to 91% of all 2-year college freshmen.

By way of emphasizing the remarkable turnaround in freshman enrollments for the previous year, a citation for 1974-75 shows that freshmen in the independent schools actually decreased by 8.1%, the church-related schools

gained only .8%, and the public units grew by just 3.5%. Table 4 displays summary freshman statistics.

The sex side of the statistical scene in enrollments—men regain lead. Always a matter of important consideration in this study of 2-year colleges and the companion report on 4-year and related institutions has been the analysis of enrollments by sex. Over a period of many years, women have been leading the men in the percentage gain column and, therefore, have been accounting for an increasing proportion of the total student number. In reflection of the emphasis in recent years upon concepts such as equal rights, liberation, and affirmative action, all of which were reflective of alleged discrimination against women in many quarters, it has not been surprising that the march of the women has continued so steadily upward in the last decade and, especially, in the 1970s. With women accounting for 46.4% of comparable enrollees in the 2-year schools in 1974-75, the author observed then that there was less than a marginal 5% gain to be expected before the 50-50 split between men and women enrollees would be reached and that large gains for women enrollees in the years just ahead were unlikely. Perhaps this factor in association with others to be mentioned later was operative in 1975-76, because for the first time in many years the men outdistanced the women in percentage gain significantly. In fact, the proportion of women to men in the 2-year schools declined slightly from the 46.4% of 1974-75 to 45.7% in 1975-76, in reflection of the total enrollment of 1,517,868 in all 776 institutions reporting women students.

In the 662 comparably reporting 2-year institutions in 1975-76, the 1,316,196 women comprised approximately the same percentage, namely, 45.9% of the grand total. In comparable situations otherwise, the 770,753 full-time men gained 19.2% and the 562,295 women rose by 17.6%; in the part-time category, the 782,664 men increased by 15.3% and the 753,901 women were up by 12.9%; and, in grand total, the 1,553,417 men gained 17.2% and the 1,316,196 women increased 14.9%.

By control groups in the 662 comparable institutions, the proportions of men and women as well as their percentage increases are important. In the public units, the full-time men gained 19.3%, the women 18%; part-time men increased 15.1% and the women 12.6%; in grand total, the men rose by 17.1% and the women by 14.7%; and in the three categories the proportions of women, respectively, were 41.3%, 49.2%, and 45.6%. In 81 church-affiliated schools, the men full-time students increased 16.1% and the women 19.7%; in part-time, the men were up by 16.6% and women only by 8.5%; in grand total, the men rose by 16.2% and the women by 17.2%; and by categories, respectively, the women comprised 55.1%, 56.7%, and 55.4%. The 98 comparable independent schools reported full-time gains of 17.7% for men and 11% for women; part-time men students rose by 20.1% and women by

32.3%, the grand total of men increased by 18.8% and women by 17.7%; and, in the three divisions, the proportions of women, respectively, were 52.7%, 43.5%, and 49%.

In the 662 institutions reporting comparably by types of institutions, the breakdown of enrollment percentage increases by sex and the proportion of women in each classification are revealing. In 217 junior colleges, full-time men gained 21.1%, women 13.6%, and the female proportion was 45.3%; part-time men increased 28.3%, women 22.8%, and 48.5% were women; and in grand total, men rose by 23.9%, women 17.4%, and the proportion of women was 46.7%. The 327 comparable community colleges showed a gain of 18.1% for full-time men, 18% for women, and women comprised 42.1%; the rise for part-time men was 13.2%, for women 11.7%, and the feminine proportion was 49.8%; and in grand total the males gained 15.5%, the females 14.1%, and the proportion of the latter was 46.4%. In 66 technical schools, the full-time increase for men was 32.8%, for women 29.4%, and 37.9% of all were women; the part-time increase for men was 35.2%, for women 25.6%, and the women amounted to 33.3%; and in grand total, men gained 33.6%, women 28.2%, and 36.4% of the total was comprised of women. Seven vocational schools showed small gains of 1% for full-time men, 6.6% for women, and the latter amounted to 37.4% of all; in part-time count, the same schools reported rises of 2.6% for men, 1.2% for women, with women making up 39.4% of all; and the grand total gain for men was 1.4%, for women 5.2%, and the overall proportion of women was 37.9%. In 30 technical/vocational institutions, full-time men leaped ahead by 28.2%, women by 15.3%, and the women comprised 35.3% of the full-time group; the part-time men gained 14.1%, women 16.5%, and the proportion of women was 34.5%; and in grand total the men were up by 22%, women by 15.8%, and women made up 35% of all. Multi-purpose schools in 11 situations had gains of 27.7% for full-time men, 26.7% for women, and a female proportion of 44.7%; in part-time count, the men increased 26.5%, the women 19.4%, and the women were 48.8% of all part-timers; and in grand total, these schools had gains of 26.9% for men, 21.6% for women, and a female proportion of 47.4%. In three comparable branch units, full-time men gained 2.7%, women 6.6%, and 42.5% of all were women; part-time men were up by 17.5%, women by 5.1%, and the females were 47.2% of all; and the grand totals showed a gain of 8.1% for men, 6% for women, and a woman proportion of 44.5%. Finally, in one other unit, full-time men gained 5.9%, and women 10% but with women comprising only 7.1% of all; in part-time students, men declined 27.8%, women showed no gain, and 23.5% of all were women; and the grand total count revealed a 2% gain for men, 7.1% for women, and an overall proportion for women of 8.7%.

In the freshman enrollment category, particularly, the relative gains and proportions of men and women in 619 comparably reporting schools are important. The 450 reporting public institutions counted 411,791 full-time

men for a gain of 14.3%, while the women tallied 299,219, an increase of 13.5%, and the latter comprised 42.1% of the grand total. In the 77 church-affiliated reporting schools, there were 10,870 full-time men, an increase of 27.2%, and 13,904 women, a massive percentage rise of 34.2%, and the women made up 56.1% of the total. In 92 independent units the 21,490 men rose by an amazing 66.4%, and 22,428 women accounted for a gain of 42.4% as well as for 51.1% of the total freshman number in these schools. In the freshman grand total for all 619 schools, the 444,151 men gained 16.4%, the 335,551 women increased by 15.8%, and women comprised 43% of the total count.

There is little doubt that the entry and reentry of men into the academic mainstream in numbers and percentages unprecedented in recent years went a long way to explain their forging ahead of the women in the percentage gain column for 1975-76, but, as the 50% enrollment division between men and women is approached, it is unlikely that we will see any but minimal increases annually for women in future collegiate enrollments. There still will remain a backlog of women who either never entered college before or who withdrew after minimal collegiate experience in prior years. Recruitment and enrollment of larger numbers from this source well may maintain and/or continue to boost enrollments of women for some years to come, but massive additional registration of women in comparison to men is not likely to occur in the foreseeable future. It appears all the more important, therefore, that this rather detailed census of male-female enrollments in the 2-year colleges for 1975-76, as above recounted, be set forth as a set of benchmark statistics.

The scope of geography in 2-year collegiate-level enrollments. For full-time enrollments especially, it is meaningful to perceive 2-year collegiate-level enrollments in geographical scope. Table 5 sets forth full-time enrollments for 662 comparably reporting institutions by geographic regions and states. The enrollments and percentage increases by regions are as follows: New England, 55,536 (5.9%); Middle Atlantic, 230,824 (15%); East North Central, 180,600 (25%); West North Central, 86,195 (10.4%); South Atlantic, 231,014 (22.8%); East South Central, 60,182 (25%); West South Central, 108,911 (26.1%); Mountain, 80,970 (36.9%); Pacific, 289,024 (15.2%); and Commonwealth and Territorial, 9,792 (53.6%). In the continental regions, the Mountain area led all other sections with a gain of 36.9%; the West South Central section was second with 26.1%, and the East North Central and the East South Central regions were next with 25% each. Although all areas gained, the pattern of recent years, in which either losses or lesser increases occurred in the Midwest and Far West areas and the regions of primary gain were the Mountain, Eastern, and Southern areas, remained valid for 1975-76. See Table 5 for geographic spread of enrollments.

Enrollments in full-time-equivalent terms—the fiscal FTE. To be sure, the count by human heads is of prime importance in giving measurement to the individual factor in postsecondary education, but, for fiscal purposes and as a device for determining academic load factors in many other settings, it is the full-time-equivalent (FTE) student total that is the common denominator. Public subsidy and other means of financial support often are geared to the collegiate production of FTE counts. Also, FTE conversion tends to smooth out the peaks and valleys in part-time and full-time enrollment movements. In all 776 reporting institutions, there were 2,117,036 FTEs, for a gain in comparable situations of 17.3%, as compared to 8.9% in 1974-75. In the publicly controlled institutions, there were 1,983,868 FTEs, an increase also of 17.3%, and a number that comprised about 93.7% of all FTEs in the reporting 2-year colleges. The church-affiliated units reported an FTE count of 45,951, an increase of 17.5%; and the independent colleges tabulated 88,217 FTEs, for a growth of 15.9%. By collegiate types, the FTE percentage increases were as follows: junior, 19%; community, 16.3%; technical, 31.6%; vocational, 2.9%; technical/vocational, 21.7%; multi-purpose, 25.5%; branches, 5.6%; and other, 5.2%.

Perspective on total enrollments. While neither this report on 2-year college enrollments nor its companion report on 4-year and related institutions is universal in coverage, reports from well over 2,300 of the 3,062 postsecondary institutions in the nation comprehended in both reports provide a base for valid extrapolation of an estimated total of enrollments in all of them. Data in this report provide the basis for the calculation that the grand total enrollments in the approximately 1,200 2-year institutions in the nation will be at least 3,853,000 students, an increase of over 16%. When the results of the two ACT Special Reports (on 4-year and related institutions and this one on 2-year colleges) are interrelated, the estimate is that in all 3,062 of the nation's postsecondary institutions the grand total enrollment for 1975-76 will reach and perhaps exceed 11,158,000, an increase of over 8% above the base for 1974-75, as cited by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and reflected in information provided by the American Council on Education.[4] Since the NCES data focus upon first-time degree-credit students and the emphasis in the ACT Special Reports is upon classified freshmen, there is no statistical way to compare accurately the two calculations nor to estimate precisely the number of classified freshmen in all 3,062 schools in the country. Even so, extrapolations based upon tabulations in the ACT reports in comparison with the student grand total estimates cited above, indicated that classified freshmen increased in 1975-76 in all institutions by almost 10%.

---

[4] *Summary Table, Aggregate United States, Fall 1974 and Fall 1975* (Prepublication Release, Preliminary Data, December 1975, National Center for Education Statistics, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare), p. 1; and Charles Anderson, Ed., *A Fact Book on Higher Education* (Washington: American Council on Education, Division of Educational Statistics, 1975), pp. 75, 80-81-82-83.

which is somewhat higher than the 7% NCES estimate cited for the increase in first-time students. When allowance is made for the unknown but presumably large number of students returning to the freshman class after an interim period when they were not enrolled, the increase rate noted for classified freshmen, inclusive of both first-time and returning freshman students, was higher than was the case for first-time enrollees. This difference is reflective of a significant movement in postsecondary education and is to be expected.

Rationale for the present. Aside from the factors favorable to 2-year college enrollment increases already alluded to in this report, there are several other reasons that help explain the unexpectedly high enrollment levels for 1975-76. Among them are increased emphasis upon recruitment by all institutions, 2-year schools included, a high rate of readmission of former students, increased attention within institutions to student retention, and the impact of recession upon many students without jobs. This writer asserts, also, that there has been a reevaluation in the minds of the present college-age cohort of the value of postsecondary education not only in respect to career implications but also to life enrichment. In this rush of both old and new students onto college campuses, it is regrettable that many institutions have been caught short in terms of finances and facilities as they have sought to serve the suddenly enlarged student corps that faced them in 1975-76. Legislators, state and local boards, administrations, faculties, donors, taxpayers, and supporters generally of postsecondary education need to be mindful of the straitened circumstances in which hundreds of institutions are caught and be moved to action to improve the situation. At the end of the academic line, it is the sons and daughters of the nation, along with the faculties, that bear the brunt of this unfortunate situation. Under any circumstances, however, it has been much better to have had an increase in student demand, rather than to have faced a further dwindling of the enrollment contingent before the demographic factors might compel it.

View of the future. Since the writer commented in some detail upon the outlook for the future in ACT Special Report Seventeen, the discussion here is abbreviated.[5] Even so, it is in order to observe that this reporter for some years has anticipated that enrollments in all institutions would increase through 1976-77, at least, perhaps waver or level off in the late 1970s, peak at the end of the decade or beginning of the 1980s, and enter then upon a gradual decline in the early 1980s that would become more precipitate in the later 1980s and extend into the early 1990s.

As was reported in ACT Special Report Seventeen, high school graduates are expected to crest in 1976-77 and begin a decline thereafter that will have

[5]Parker, *Collegiate Enrollments in the U.S., 1975-76*, pp.11-12.

reached 14.9% by 1983-84. The figures for 18-year-olds will peak in 1977 and decline by 16.5% through 1984, and 18-21-year-olds will reach their top in 1978 and will have 8.5% by 1984.[6]

There is little doubt that the 2-year colleges will continue to have high enrollments in 1976-77 and in the remaining 1970s, but they will no more be immune from the immutable facts of demography in the 1980s than their 4-year counterparts. Indeed, they will be faced with increasingly heavy competition from those institutions as they engage more aggressively in reprogramming and recruiting for the new generation of college students that will provide the academic clientele of the 1980s. Increasingly innovative practices, nontraditional programs as well as students, irregular schedules, and increasing service to adults will more and more characterize the 4-year schools. The 2-year schools will need to stay alert and take full advantage of the initiative they already have in many of these fields. Resources permitting, it is to be hoped that students will be the beneficiaries of this intensified academic competition, but it is rational also to hope that the educational institutions and society as well may reap rewards in the new era to come.

Teacher tabulations and comments. There is general agreement in academia on the primacy of teaching in the learning formula, and the premise here is that the listing of teacher tabulations along with enrollment figures provides an excellent data base for the further analysis of the postsecondary education undertaking. Thus, the counts for full-time and total teaching staffs for the reporting 2-year schools are enumerated in Tables 1-3. Although the novice in the reporting area would assume that teacher data would be easy to obtain, the fact is that such information is often very elusive. By and large, the 2-year institutions are very faithful in reporting their tutorial counts. Generally, the absentee teacher totals are in the columns of the massive state or local systems of schools. Whenever and wherever teacher numbers are missing, it is unfortunate because of the high importance of faculties in the academic process. At the same time, caution in handling teacher data is urged, because of the variable factors that may have a bearing upon their use, such as cooperative education systems and irregular calendars that may affect student-teacher ratios. Teacher definitions depict a full-time teacher as one who spends half time or more in actual teaching. Part-time teachers are included in the grand total, but faculty appointees serving as full-time administrators or researchers but who do not teach are excluded from the tabulations in this study.

---

[6]These calculations are based on data in Kenneth A. Simon and Martin M. Frankel, *Projections of Educational Statistics to 1983-84*, 1974 ed. (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Education Division, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975), pp. 43, 154.

Late reports, author appreciation, and future studies. Although reports were received from 776 institutions and/or systems (comprehending perhaps 900 or more campuses), the hope is that larger numbers of schools will report in the future years. Some institutions reported too late for inclusion and a few reports were unusable, but most of them will be entered into the 1976-77 data base. In our effort to produce as early in the year as possible, for press release and later publication purposes, a comprehensive and interpretive study of 2-year colleges and their enrollments that is not available through other channels, we solicit and will appreciate the continued support of as many 2-year schools as possible. Each year, the report is further refined with a view to improvement and enhanced validation. Comments and suggestions, critical and commendatory, from readers are welcomed.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This is the fourth study in the series on enrollments in 2-year postsecondary institutions that has appeared under the sponsorship of ACT and the University of Cincinnati. Without ACT support, these reports could not have been issued. The author is appreciative of the ACT sponsorship and especially is grateful to Oluf Davidsen, president, and C. Theodore Molen, vice president, Publications and Public Affairs, for the ongoing understanding, support, and wise counsel that make the study series possible.

Significant support at the University of Cincinnati also is fundamental to the massive exercise involved in a national enrollment study. Especial commendation is in order for Donna L. Ferneding, assistant executive director for enrollment policy and educational research, for able service as chief administrator of the study and for the consultant service of Lynn M. Barber, director of student records. Appreciation is expressed to Margaret Stillwell and Barbara Yohman, research assistants, for their important contributions and to Donna Hale and Libby Harriger for research and secretarial services. Particular gratitude is extended to Warren Bennis, president, and Gene D. Lewis, senior vice president and provost, for their strong support and keen interest in this study. Finally, the author is indebted most of all to the registrars and other reporting officers who provided the indispensable data for the report.

OFFICIAL DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS ACT SPECIAL REPORT

Institutions surveyed are postsecondary 2-year junior and community colleges, other multi-purpose colleges, technical schools or institutes, vocational schools, technical/ vocational schools, and 2-year units administered by 4-year colleges or universities (branch colleges/ campuses/centers) that have regional association, professional organization, and/or state agency recognition, approval or accreditation, and offer collegiate-level certificate and associate degree programs. Classification of schools by types reflects institutional preference where available and the author's judgment.

The **full-time student** devotes substantially all working or study time to the college curriculum. This is interpreted generally to mean 12 collegiate-level credit hours, presumably 75% of a normal load or more. The presumption is that these students are assessed full-time fees. The **part-time student** normally takes collegiate-level credit courses in the late afternoon, on Saturday, in the evening, frequently in the day, or by extension, and enrolls for fewer than 12 credits, or less than 75% of a normal load.

Freshmen are presumed to be full-time persons classified as first-year or freshman collegiate-level undergraduate students. They are not necessarily first-time, degree-credit students, because such a restriction would preclude the listing of any students registered as freshmen who began their college work in the previous winter, spring, or summer.

Two-year college students are those enrolled in collegiate-level credit hour courses in 2-year certificate or associate degree programs in institutions covered in this survey. It is presumed that all eligible and enrolled 2-year collegiate-level credit hour students are counted.

Full-time-equivalent enrollments are not cited by institutions, but FTE's are computed by categories of schools. The **adjusted headcount method** is used, whereby full-time-equivalent enrollment equals the headcount of full-time students plus one-third that of part-time students.

The **full-time teaching staff** is composed only of those persons holding rank of instructor or equivalent, and those of higher rank, in full-time employment for the academic year who give at least half their time to instruction and are not on leave of absence. The **total teaching staff** includes both full-time teaching staff and part-time individuals not on leave, including lecturers, fellows, teaching assistants, research assistants (if they teach), and others who teach.

TABLE 1

Public Two-Year Collegiate-Level Institutions

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Aiken Tech. Educ. Center	780	304	1,284	36	64
Aims C.	761	926	3,822	92	259
Albany J.C.	854	644	2,140	66	87
Alexander City S. J.C.	606	420	1,555	42	96
Allegany Cmty. C.	537	543	1,629	84	97
Allen Co. Cmty. J.C.	214	189	630	28	72
Alpena Cmty. C.	674	327	1,787	59	110
Alvin J.C.	496	446	2,480	83	147
Amarillo C.	1,150	883	4,795	152	244
Angelina C.	415	420	1,573	61	88
Anoka-Ramsey Cmty. C.	719	617	2,747	81	92
Anson Tech. Inst.	368	110	623	13	25
Arapahoe Cmty. C.	1,228	1,089	4,740	77	152
Arizona Western C.	955	490	4,012	70	238
Asheville-Buncombe Tech. Inst.	579	388	1,662	73	130
Austin Cmty. C.	345	339	869	49	55
B					
Bainbridge J.C.	237	139	546	32	38
Barton Co. Cmty. J.C.	307	281	1,138	45	84
Bay de Noc Cmty. C.	446	295	1,161	42	82
Bee Co. C.	881	628	2,442	60	105
Belleville Area C.	1,306	1,068	7,150	130	350
Bellevue Cmty. C.	1,727	1,472	7,792	100	375
Belmont Tech. C.	193	67	380	28	69
Bergen Cmty. C.	1,976	1,955	9,262	202	462
Big Bend Cmty. C.	537	223	1,192	45	65
Bismarck J.C.	795	511	1,832	70	82
Black Hawk C.	1,430	1,015	7,566	143	556
Blackhawk Tech. Inst.	818	386	1,720	44	72
Bladen Tech. Inst.	57	69	246	17	27
Blinn C.	1,004	505	2,032	69	92
Blue Mountain Cmty. C.	470	344	1,900	72	97

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Bowling Green S.U.-Firelands Br.	317	282	1,014	34	41
Brainerd Cmty. C.	252	206	583	26	34
Brazosport C.	522	437	2,785	63	114
Brevard Cmty. C.	2,635	1,722	8,149	212	493
Brewer S. J.C.	660	327	1,466	25	86
Brookdale Cmty. C.	1,672	1,529	7,532	176	356
Brunswick J.C.	523	444	1,277	49	57
Bucks Co. Cmty. C.	1,878	1,470	6,910	179	340
Burlington Co. C.	1,072	1,034	5,550	---	---
Butler Co. Cmty. C., Pa.	401	394	1,538	47	51
Butler Co. Cmty. J.C., Ks.	484	232	1,484	51	80
C					
Caldwell Cmty. C. & Tech. Inst.	705	364	1,832	44	109
California Cmty. Colleges					
Allan Hancock C.	1,625	894	9,076	125	505
Antelope Valley C.	1,267	632	6,212	72	227
Butte C.	1,708	878	7,086	92	342
Cabrillo C.	1,874	1,495	9,008	159	332
Cerritos C.	4,690	2,600	23,665	264	738
Chabot C.	3,262	2,072	19,757	249	783
Citrus C.	2,496	1,374	10,058	130	428
Coast Cmty. C. District	(7,202)	(5,308)	(52,225)	(479)	(1,193)
Golden West C.	3,355	1,869	21,023	191	219
Orange Coast C.	3,847	3,439	31,202	288	974
C. of the Canyons	1,226	706	3,538	56	132
C. of the Redwoods	1,628	967	8,531	110	460
C. of the Sequoias	1,671	1,211	6,944	146	152
C. of the Siskiyous	445	276	945	48	113
Compton Cmty. C.	1,743	1,160	7,246	84	270
Cuesta C.	1,260	747	3,600	88	205
El Camino C.	4,358	3,137	28,398	351	675
Foothill C.	2,425	1,721	14,210	173	623
Gavilan C.	778	522	2,542	58	141
Glendale C.	1,721	1,085	8,628	115	341
Grossmont C.	3,594	2,210	16,209	220	534
Hartnell C.	2,016	839	7,023	94	259
Imperial Valley C.	1,029	1,208	4,973	92	213
Kern Cmty. C. District					
Cerro Coso Cmty. C.	395	154	4,096	26	189
Lassen C.	734	213	2,604	43	190

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Los Angeles Cmty. C. System, incl.	(31,456)	(17,197)	(134,472)	(1,759)	(4,007)
East Los Angeles C.	4,165	1,746	18,544	210	573
Los Angeles City C.	5,051	3,643	23,904	324	638
Los Angeles Harbor C.	3,146	1,810	11,037	179	381
Los Angeles Mission C. System	325	189	2,000	44	64
Los Angeles Pierce C.	5,524	3,319	23,798	292	595
Los Angeles Southwest C.	1,034	853	5,301	84	217
Los Angeles Trade-Tech. C.	5,742	1,417	17,828	252	756
Los Angeles Valley C.	4,946	3,128	24,167	290	548
West Los Angeles C.	1,523	1,092	7,893	84	235
Los Rios Cmty. C. System, incl.	(10,905)	(6,689)	(40,654)	(616)	(1,448)
American River C.	5,517	3,251	20,737	286	686
Cosumnes River C.	1,363	742	5,576	74	211
Sacramento City C.	4,025	2,696	14,341	256	551
Marin Cmty. C. District, incl.	(2,394)	(2,058)	(10,498)	(195)	(472)
C. of Marin	1,942	1,644	7,567	160	323
Indian Valley C.	452	414	2,931	35	149
Mendocino C.	298	158	2,507	25	138
Merced C.	1,950	1,168	8,079	122	276
Miller Cmty. C.	25	85	146	3	6
Monterey Peninsula C.	3,299	2,263	8,690	145	485
Mt. San Antonio C.	5,027	3,217	21,107	405	859
Mt. San Jacinto C.	502	207	2,596	41	94
Napa C.	1,216	832	5,598	85	275
North Orange Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.					
Cypress C.	2,994	2,099	12,788	180	344
Ohlone C.	1,558	841	9,050	84	344
Palo Verde C.	133	91	547	17	26
Palomar C.	4,499	2,561	12,946	243	540
Pasadena City C.	4,080	3,310	20,130	341	704
Rio Hondo C.	3,233	1,799	14,782	256	618
Saddleback C.	2,378	1,220	11,041	118	522
San Bernardino Cmty. C. Dist., incl.					
Crafton Hills C.	615	319	3,118	32	58
San Diego Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(6,339)	(3,438)	(34,440)	(398)	(1,198)
San Diego City C.	1,888	915	5,488	141	156
San Diego Mesa C.	3,152	2,287	10,010	224	249
San Diego Miramar Regional Ctr.	278	55	1,034	10	20
San Diego Evening C.	1,021	181	17,908	23	773
San Joaquin Delta Cmty. C.	3,606	2,045	15,243	229	540
San Jose City C.	2,805	1,475	14,717	258	919
San Mateo Cmty. C. District	(7,535)	(6,165)	(30,450)	(506)	(614)
Santa Ana C.	3,487	1,568	16,746	195	521
Santa Barbara City C.	2,833	1,705	9,079	176	369

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Santa Monica C.	2,501	2,822	17,814	169	917
Santa Rosa J.C.	3,234	3,262	13,732	152	609
Shasta C.	2,418	1,415	9,493	150	500
Solano Cmty. C.	1,994	1,249	9,466	117	337
Southwestern C.	2,908	4,346	12,572	192	481
State Center Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,700)	(3,128)	(20,541)	(360)	(747)
Fresno City C.	3,686	2,497	17,069	270	592
Reedley C.	1,014	631	3,472	90	155
Taft C.	173	82	1,006	23	48
Ventura Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(5,845)	(2,999)	(23,820)	(321)	(795)
Moorpark C.	2,798	1,312	10,902	154	469
Ventura C.	3,047	1,687	12,918	167*	326*
Victor Valley Cmty. C.	733	331	3,193	55	144
West Hills C.	515	248	2,190	44*	68*
West Valley C.	3,480	2,620	21,152	245	920
Yosemite J.C. Dist., incl.	(2,835)	(1,933)	(14,663)	(298)	(771)
Columbia J.C.	550	488	2,744	40	113
Modesto J.C.	2,285	1,445	11,919	258	658
Yuba C.	1,919	1,152	7,606	100	339
Camden Co. C.	1,805	1,477	6,890	96	315
Cape Fear Tech. Inst.	627	214	992	52	65
Carl Albert J.C.	472	135	910	18	53
Carteret Tech. Inst.	434	221	985	27	67
Casper C.	700	662	3,784	103	173
Catawba Valley Tech. Inst.	1,200	400	2,230	60	100
Catonsville Cmty. C.	1,670	1,197	9,905	210	384
Cecil Cmty. C.	390	166	1,376	40	148
Central Carolina Tech. Inst.	914	356	1,780	45	121
Central Florida Cmty. C.	836	590	2,089	74	92
Central Tech. Cmty. C., Nebr.	1,505	604	2,109	92	95
Central Ohio Tech. C.	119	212	694	27	44
Central Oregon Cmty. C.	659	403	1,435	89	116
Central Piedmont Cmty. C.	3,602	3,073	22,247	468	1,209
Central Wyoming C.	142	125	524	31	53
Centralia C.	824	492	2,887	56	200
Charles Co. Cmty. C.	428	247	2,115	39	115
Chattahoochee Valley Cmty. C.	1,669	443	2,254	35	55
Chesapeake C.	181	119	721	23	65

F.T.E. count

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Chesterfield-Marlboro Tech. C.	491	197	810	37	58
Chipola J.C.	443	394	1,086	66	66
Cincinnati Tech. C.	1,169	565	1,941	85	94
Cisco J.C.	585	230	1,357	56	80
Clackamas Cmty. C.	1,314	686	4,000	120	180
Claremore J.C.	766	368	1,641	36	62
Clarendon C.	180	154	475	24	34
Clark Cmty. C.	1,061	887	5,299	93	295
Clark Tech. C.	482	504	1,726	54	96
Clatsop Cmty. C.	426	213	2,452	41	156
Clayton J.C.	995	691	3,598	84	131
Cloud Co. Cmty. C.	265	258	585	28	32
Coahoma J.C.	776	682	1,546	53	59
Cochise C.	791	383	3,407	60	267
Coffeyville Cmty. J.C.	332	230	744	36	49
Colby Cmty. C.	327	320	1,383	48	93
C. of the Albemarle	381	415	1,150	48	59
C. of DuPage	3,356	2,113	16,284	192	755
C. of Lake County	1,368	817	8,401	141	418
C. of the Mainland	367	347	1,903	26	56
C. of Southern Idaho	515	372	1,705	92	126
Colorado Mountain C., incl.	(538)	(344)	(4,623)	(65)	(418)
East Campus	209	53	719	27	28
West Campus	297	284	661	29	31
Continuing Education	32	7	3,243	9	359
Colorado Northwestern Cmty. C.	123	102	1,286	20	57
Columbia Basin C.	950	850	5,200	96	296
Columbus Tech. Inst.	1,279	1,199	3,544	110	311
Cmty. C. of Allegheny Co.	3,879	3,389	15,431	287	1,200
Cmty. C. of American Samoa	221	166	835	35	50
Cmty. C. of Baltimore	1,875	1,722	11,105	185	691
Cmty. C. of Beaver Co.	504	501	1,939	55	97
Cmty. C. of Delaware Co.	1,338	942	4,866	82	260
Cmty. C. of Denver, incl.	(5,287)	(1,897)	(14,495)	(295)	(669)
Auraria Campus	1,251	548	3,213	72	176

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
North Campus	1,909	740	4,950	108	236
Red Rocks Campus	2,127	609	6,332	115	257
Cmty. C. of Micronesia	118	36	185	12	20
Cmty. C. of Philadelphia	3,466	2,411	9,628	333	685
Cmty. C. of the Air Force	0	0	19,857	---	---
Connors S.C.	1,034	578	1,837	48	58
Cooke Co. C.	635	266	1,773	60	100
Copiah-Lincoln J.C.	565	477	1,896	69	110
County C. of Morris	2,275	1,756	8,672	228	391
Cowley Co. Cmty. C.	295	168	1,437	39	91
Craven Cmty. C.	383	338	1,378	43	243
Crowder C.	586	253	1,188	29	53
Cumberland Co. C.	532	489	1,807	34	69
Cuyahoga Cmty. C. Dist.	5,404	3,021	27,497	381	1,156
D					
Dallas Co. Cmty. C. Dist.	8,467	4,564	33,254	590	1,492
Dalton J.C.	940	417	1,843	65	81
Danville J.C.	920	725	3,500	85	205
Davidson Co. Cmty. C.	953	534	2,158	79	112
Dawson C.	142	139	514	23	34
Daytona Beach Cmty. C.	1,221	943	3,952	141	372
Dekalb Cmty. C.	2,865	1,957	12,534	210	321
Del Mar C.	2,397	1,488	8,074	223	421
Delaware Tech. & Cmty. C.-Wilmington	414	399	1,545	6	38
Delta C.	1,801	1,731	7,970	185	335
Des Moines Area Cmty. C.-Ankeny and Urban Center	1,694	1,418	4,707	223	263
Dixie C.	527	467	1,345	57	68
Dodge City Cmty. C.	384	305	1,462	50	65
Dundalk Cmty. C.	529	191	2,092	31	98
E					
East Central J.C., Mississippi	551	291	1,012	48	53

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
East Central J.C., Missouri	406	290	1,362	42	77
East Mississippi J.C.	408	209	1,035	38	54
Eastern Arizona C.	1,270	400	4,027	60	204
Eastern Iowa Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(1,322)	(705)	(2,889)	(123)	(152)
Clinton Cmty. C.	407	187	900	33	50
Muscatine Cmty. C.	538	218	1,149	40	46
Scott Cmty. C.	377	300	840	50	56
Eastern Maine Voc. Tech. Inst.	363	98	461	43	46
Eastern New Mexico U. Clovis Campus	105	32	791	13	128
Eastern Oklahoma S.C.	802	397	1,879	60	70
Eastern Wyoming C.	173	169	541	18	32
Edgecombe Tech. Inst.	400	200	930	30	60
Edison Cmty. C.	862	694	3,154	58	119
El Paso Cmty. C., Colorado	2,507	782	6,007	123	401
El Paso Cmty. C., Texas	2,988	1,014	8,964	157	403
El Reno J.C.	323	153	730	15	31
Elgin Cmty. C.	728	701	5,206	95	228
Ellsworth Cmty. C.	412	310	774	48	52
Emanuel Co. J.C.	122	106	374	15	22
Essex Cmty. C.	1,667	1,312	8,727	203	401
Essex Co. C.	1,849	3,033	7,478	186	406
F					
Fayetteville Tech. Inst.	1,350	835	4,249	135	175
Fergus Falls Cmty. C.	243	251	594	33	39
Flathead Valley Cmty. C.	475	297	1,861	36	88
Florida J.C. at Jacksonville	3,469	2,456	13,110	337	452
Florida Keys Cmty. C.	346	218	1,301	28	47
Floyd J.C.	738	421	1,691	51	78
Forsyth Tech. Inst.	881	647	2,194	97	169
Fort Steilacoom Cmty. C.	1,526	907	4,991	82	362
Frank Phillips C.	185	154	767	21	61
Frederick Cmty. C.	330	248	1,775	27	86

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
G					
Gadsden S. J.C.	2,122	891	10,002	106	308
Gainesville J.C.	902	380	1,710	44	62
Garden City Cmty. J.C.	481	345	1,382	66	106
Garrett Cmty. C.	136	60	448	17	51
Gaston C.	1,083	613	3,302	88	122
Gateway Tech. Inst.-Kenosha	612	574	4,743	221	341
George C. Wallace S. Cmty. C.-Dothan	859	588	2,354	49	63
Georgia Military C.	179	56	456	15	31
Glen Oaks Cmty. C.	249	186	1,032	32	68
Gloucester Co. C.	729	626	2,553	78	99
Gogebic Cmty. C.	469	235	1,232	37	44
Gordon J.C.	333	297	1,102	30	51
Grand Rapids J.C.	2,203	1,561	7,157	195	242
Grayson Co. C.	1,589	648	4,440	115	178
Greater Hartford Cmty. C.	438	390	2,396	46	81
Greenville Tech. C.	3,445	2,077	7,641	145	356
Guilford Tech. Inst.	1,161	662	3,631	100	203
Gulf Coast Cmty. C.	1,026	680	2,871	70	101
H					
Hagerstown J.C.	514	362	1,924	65	91
Halifax Co. Tech. Inst.	426	188	803	29	52
Harford Cmty. C.	715	484	3,181	79	316
Harrisburg Area Cmty. C.	1,313	876	4,642	113	188
Haskell Indian J.C.	564	555	1,186	104	104
Hawkeye Inst. of Tech.	891	542	1,722	93	124
Henderson Co. J.C.	742	428	2,103	72	108
Henry Ford Cmty. C.	2,275	1,483	14,707	209	823
Hibbing Cmty. C.	239	221	704	34	46
Highland Cmty. C., Illinois	451	337	1,657	41	88
Highland Cmty. J.C., Kansas	237	129	824	20	58
Highland Park Cmty. C.	895	1,440	3,440	118	161

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Highline Cmty. C.	765	732	2,045	123	357
Hill J.C.	245	197	761	25	29
Hillsborough Cmty. C.	1,048	1,029	10,433	177	464
Hinds J.C.	1,695	1,609	5,759	277	350
Hocking Tech. C.	927	470	1,747	77	85
Holmes J.C.	566	388	1,280	51	55
Horry-Georgetown Tech. Educ. Ctr.	732	210	1,073	31	38
Housatonic Cmty. C.	728	578	2,829	60	110
Houston Cmty. C. System	1,985	486	9,127	21	460
Howard Cmty. C.	246	293	1,921	30	50
Hutchinson Cmty. J.C.	1,010	645	2,416	97	212
I					
Illinois Central C.	1,741	1,454	11,905	192	532
Illinois Eastern J.C., incl.	(1,208)	(1,553)	(7,252)	(105)	(169)
Lincoln Trail C. at Robinson	532	363	2,418	27	54
Olney Central C. at Olney	312	513	2,231	40	54
Wabash Valley C. at Mt. Carmel	364	677	2,603	38	61
Illinois Valley Cmty. C.	934	687	3,442	84	139
Indian River Cmty. C.	992	977	3,791	82	136
Indiana U.-East	240	110	1,298	19	64
Indiana Voc. Tech. C.	5,245	2,015	11,341	257	681
Inver Hills Cmty. C.	492	575	2,312	50	125
Iowa Central Cmty. C.	1,229	761	2,500	118	144
Iowa Lakes Cmty. C.	962	348	1,474	85	114
Iowa Western Cmty. C.	747	540	1,947	88	134
Isothermal Cmty. C.	488	293	1,113	35	41
Itasca Cmty. C.	225	229	513	29	37
Itawamba J.C.	794	538	2,043	118	151
J					
Jackson Bus. U.	84	101	278	5	12
Jackson Cmty. C., Mich.	1,415	656	9,888	91	274

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Jefferson C.	539	350	1,805	64	98
Jefferson Co. Tech. Inst.	289	348	1,251	34	75
Jefferson S. J.C.	1,886	1,268	9,094	172	354
John A. Logan C.	612	546	3,277	49	71
John C. Calhoun S. Cmty. C.	1,317	906	3,772	97	182
Johnson Co. Cmty. C.	1,226	922	5,253	108	204
Johnson Tech. Inst.	339	109	713	17	39
Joliet J.C.	1,536	1,042	7,237	139	447
Jones Co. J.C.	1,201	901	2,322	108	117
K					
Kalamazoo Valley Cmty. C.	1,131	1,130	5,807	99	202
Kankakee Cmty. C.	531	371	4,137	47	293
Kansas Cty. Cmty. J.C.	878	634	3,044	80	125
Kansas Tech. Inst.	190	19	234	19	19
Kaskaskia C.	497	427	1,621	52	58
Kellogg Cmty. C.	930	813	5,706	94	263
Kennesaw J.C.	903	715	3,098	77	88
Kent S.U., incl.	(2,134)	(2,014)	(7,615)	(224)	(303)
Ashtabula Regional Campus	288	353	1,086	28	35
East Liverpool Regional Campus	192	204	577	20	29
Geauga Regional Campus	51	46	311	6	12
Salem Regional Campus	248	120	636	23	30
Stark County Regional Campus	634	589	2,308	73	89
Trumbull Regional Campus	471	438	1,766	43	69
Tuscarawas Regional Campus	250	264	931	31	39
Kirkwood Cmty. C.	1,589	1,114	4,128	171	231
Kirtland Cmty. C.	510	186	1,080	20	76
Kishwaukee C.	458	477	3,130	53	194
L					
Labette Cmty. J.C.	251	145	645	26	39
Lake City Cmty. C.	865	409	2,410	94	162
Lake Land C.	1,392	745	3,784	92	347
Lakeland Cmty. C.	1,226	923	6,351	100	237

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Lake Region J.C.	381	227	696	47	57
Lakeshore Tech. Inst.	606	501	1,844	74	79
Lakewood Cmty. C.	975	655	2,973	75	118
Lamar Cmty. C.	126	187	402	35	40
Lane Cmty. C.	2,879	1,792	8,339	---	---
Laramie Co. Cmty. C.	488	285	2,134	52	149
Laredo J.C.	1,077	771	3,430	107	133
Lawson S. Cmty. C.	595	635	1,527	94	105
Lee C.	1,044	424	4,467	127	200
Lehigh Co. Cmty. C.	821	652	2,806	81	134
Lenoir Cmty. C.	825	500	2,132	79	107
Lewis and Clark Cmty. C.	951	811	5,146	89	215
Lima Tech. C.	202	363	915	27	59
Lincoln Land Cmty. C.	1,419	695	5,972	113	255
Lorain Co. Cmty. C.	1,134	1,059	5,277	94	245
Lower Columbia C.	976	507	3,387	75	164
Luzerne Co. Cmty. C.	773	591	2,389	59	114
M					
Macomb Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(4,762)	(2,699)	(24,713)	(328)	(719)
Center Campus	1,007	988	6,208	90	206
South Campus	3,755	1,711	18,505	238	513
Manatee J.C.	1,248	1,013	4,137	89	164
Manchester Cmty. C.	995	1,312	4,340	87	185
Maricopa Co. Cmty. C. Dist., incl.	(14,285)	(11,721)	(49,285)	(586)	(789)
Glendale Cmty. C.	3,955	2,848	12,035	137	203
Maricopa Tech. Cmty. C.	1,446	1,042	6,099	61	92
Mesa Cmty. C.	3,551	3,061	11,701	156	193
Phoenix C.	3,665	3,045	13,706	161	199
Scottsdale Cmty. C.	1,668	1,725	5,744	71	102
Marion Tech. C.	116	166	534	18	39
Marshalltown Cmty. C.	326	326	981	51	55
Martin Tech. Inst.	636	116	904	27	53
Massachusetts Cmty. C. System, incl	(12,608)	(12,956)	(34,580)	(1,213)	(1,623)
Berkshire Cmty. C.	702	658	1,606	60	86

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Bristol Cmty. C.	857	917	2,043	96	112
Bunker Hill Cmty. C.	1,034	962	2,273	92	104
Cape Cod Cmty. C.	692	931	1,643	87	114
Holyoke Cmty. C.	1,326	1,304	2,937	116	154
Massachusetts Bay Cmty. C.	766	1,171	4,208	75	269
Massasoit Cmty. C.	987	916	1,928	95	104
Mt. Wachusett Cmty. C.	723	576	1,499	59	62
North Shore Cmty. C.	986	1,119	2,258	107	142
Northern Essex Cmty. C.	1,476	1,344	7,674	123	132
Quinsigamond Cmty. C.	818	946	2,042	99	106
Roxbury Cmty. C.	274	321	613	27	39
Springfield Tech. Cmty. C.	1,967	1,791	3,856	177	199
Mattatuck Cmty. C.	739	869	3,077	68	140
Mayland Tech. Inst.	301	122	552	22	38
McCook Cmty. C.	142	110	623	18	44
McDowell Tech. Inst.	417	59	544	20	25
McHenry Co. C.	485	218	2,360	39	144
McLennan Cmty. C.	998	930	3,563	110	170
Mercer Co. Cmty. C.	1,802	1,352	7,284	139	209
Meridian J.C.	830	830	2,775	139	184
Mesa C.	1,424	1,012	2,700	117	134
Mesabi Cmty. C.	352	233	794	34	38
Metropolitan Cmty. C.	424	294	1,331	64	88
Metropolitan J.C. Dist., incl.	(2,854)	(1,320)	(9,434)	(255)	(656)
Longview Cmty. C.	1,106	432	3,466	75	275
Maple Woods Cmty. C.	438	260	1,725	46	83
Penn Valley Cmty. C.	1,310	628	4,243	134	298
Miami-Dade Cmty. C.	11,121	8,400	37,669	786	1,247
Miami U.	(99)	(265)	(683)	(79)	(91)
Hamilton Campus	41	131	350	38	42
Middletown Campus	58	134	333	41	49
Michael J. Owens Tech. C.	878	651	2,683	75	158
Mid Michigan Cmty. C.	281	250	1,299	25	86
Mid-Plains Cmty. C.	352	273	1,677	56	63
Mid-State Tech. Inst.	373	181	609	58	67
Midland C.	509	241	2,041	57	116
Midlands Tech. C.	3,322	2,712	7,940	185	285
Middle Georgia C.	807	546	1,904	90	105

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Middlesex Co. C., N.J.	2,199	2,130	10,082	209	390
Miles Cmty. C.	130	193	583	18	39
Milwaukee Area Tech. C.	2,917	2,099	20,397	594	1,986
Mineral Area C.	410	359	1,300	48	85
Mississippi Delta J.C.	723	611	1,406	87	88
Mississippi Gulf Coast J.C., incl.	(1,514)	(1,365)	(4,220)	(171)	(207)
Jackson Co. Campus	515	546	1,630	62	72
Jefferson Davis Campus	611	531	1,877	62	81
Perkinston Campus	388	288	713	47	54
Mitchell Cmty. C., N. C.	395	305	1,063	43	71
Moberly Area J.C.	280	152	736	29	56
Mohegan Cmty. C.	393	436	1,816	30	92
Monroe Co. Cmty. C.	477	388	2,116	46	85
Montcalm Cmty. C.	400	200	1,111	22	37
Montgomery C., incl.	(3,316)	(2,537)	(13,907)	(381)	(726)
Germantown Campus	0	0	189	2	14
Rockville Campus	2,902	1,925	11,161	282	550
Takoma Park Campus	414	612	2,557	97	162
Moraine Park Tech. Inst.	605	400	1,827	80	85
Morgan Cmty. C.	129	71	450	10	16
Morton C.	644	457	3,892	79	119
Mt. Hood Cmty. C.	2,700	1,900	11,200	139	686
Murray S.C.	534	275	1,416	35	38
Muskegon Cmty. C.	1,465	828	5,590	131	238
Muskingum Area Tech. C.	357	246	989	36	59
N					
Nash Tech. Inst.	466	150	1,120	28	64
Navarro C.	763	308	1,645	45	91
Nebraska Western C.	280	276	836	41	44
Neosha Co. Cmty. J.C.	195	147	544	28	46
New Hampshire Tech. Inst.-Concord	302	252	604	57	64
New Hampshire Voc-Tech. C.-Berlin	264	108	379	32	37

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
New Hampshire Voc-Tech. C-Claremont	103	140	248	30	31
New Hampshire Voc-Tech. C.-Laconia	211	42	279	23	23
New Hampshire Voc-Tech. C.-Manchester	344	2	557	25	54
New Hampshire Voc-Tech. C.-Nashua	213	129	345	22	26
New Mexico J.C	306	345	1,154	42	54
New Mexico Military Inst. M	437	17	784	36	48
New Mexico S.U., incl.	(536)	(526)	(2,642)	(47)	(159)
Alamogordo	232	179	928	14	24
Carlsbad	102	126	563	9	43
Farmington	149	185	808	24	60
Grants	53	36	343	0	32
Nicolet C. & Tech. Inst.	373	231	1,119	38	50
Normandale Cmty. C.	1,479	1,124	4,227	105	183
North Central Mich. C.	284	288	1,503	31	103
North Central Tech. C.	427	327	1,156	44	71
North Central Tech. Inst.	1,026	522	2,529	104	123
North Dakota S. Sch. of Science	2053	953	3,068	195	214
North Florida J.C.	297	214	884	37	43
North Harris Co. C.	172	114	2,224	28	66
North Hennepin Cmty. C.	1,187	796	3,421	80	140
North Idaho C.	600	433	1,470	58	104
North Iowa Area Cmty. C.	1,154	638	2,182	81	95
Northeast Alabama S. J.C.	1,817	304	3,017	12	107
Northeast Iowa Area One Voc/Tech School	592	434	1,134	63	72
Northeast Mississippi J.C.	727	697	1,479	78	81
Northeast Nebraska Tech. Cmty. C.	601	316	1,309	69	91
Northeast Wisconsin Tech. Inst.	1,101	735	3,600	127	147
Northeastern Oklahoma A&M C.	1,408	1,022	2,730	88	108
Northern Oklahoma C.	536	367	1,350	44	59
Northland Cmty. C.	167	94	432	21	27
Northwest Alabama S. J.C.	935	338	1,613	36	79

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Northwest Cmty. C.	275	278	1,064	53	83
Northwest Mississippi J.C.	1,018	1,006	2,743	121	165
Northwest Tech. C.	233	153	746	23	50
Northwestern Connecticut Cmty. C.	399	435	1,906	40	58
Northwestern Michigan C.	934	798	2,575	89	123
Norwalk Cmty. C.	634	605	3,225	71	104
O					
Oakland Cmty. C.	3,206	1,958	18,873	294	519
Oakton Cmty. C.	999	845	5,537	119	242
Ocean Co. C.	1,135	1,079	4,625	105	205
Ohio S.U., incl.	(1,993)	(1,539)	(4,331)	(167)	(254)
Lima Campus	462	371	1,007	40	56
Mansfield Campus	473	427	1,216	40	60
Marion Campus	255	282	699	25	44
Newark Campus	421	277	831	29	48
Agric. Tech. Inst.	382	182	578	33	46
Ohio U., incl.	(1,135)	(1,074)	(4,083)	(93)	(229)
Belmont C. Branch	197	193	704	22	47
Chillicothe Branch	261	226	883	16	35
Ironton Branch	125	101	330	0	40
Lancaster Branch	316	271	1,186	27	48
Portsmouth Branch	29	20	164	0	12
Zanesville Branch	207	263	816	28	47
Okaloosa-Walton J.C.	717	485	2,634	70	152
Oklahoma S.U. Tech. Inst.	477	158	2,046	37	120
Olympia Voc/Tech Inst.	365	302	2,816	32	157
Olympic C.	1,341	801	5,998	107	283
Oscar Rose J.C.	2,748	1,118	7,766	114	229
Otero J.C.	321	179	950	43	48
P					
Palm Beach J.C.	1,820	1,616	7,946	218	317
Pamlico Tech. Inst.	29	23	156	5	15
Panola J.C.	282	230	782	32	37

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Paris J.C.	809	374	1,800	75	94
Parkersburg Cmty. C.	1,079	605	5,149	90	264
Parkland	1,399	1,236	7,137	150	350
Pasco-Hernando Cmty. C.	654	282	2,214	22	148
Passaic Co. Cmty. C.	334	557	1,358	22	92
Patrick Henry S. J.C.	417	218	908	21	54
Pennsylvania S.U., The	2,988	698	3,887	---	---
Pensacola J.C.	2,457	1,638	8,124	348	529
Phillips Co. Cmty. C.	525	453	1,626	51	76
Piedmont Tech. C.	1,200	396	2,656	45	144
Pima Cmty. C.	4,902	2,078	19,588	242	1,142
Pinal Co. Cmty. C. Dist.	1,183	510	5,742	87	414
Pitt Tech. Inst.	570	492	1,757	63	134
Platte Tech. Cmty. C.	269	235	872	42	56
Polk Cmty. C.	1,072	1,163	4,305	101	146
Potomac S.C. of West Virginia	454	213	943	40	48
Prairie S.C.	969	799	5,144	94	254
Pratt Cmty. J.C.	209	139	776	27	28
Prince Georges Cmty. C.	2,240	1,774	11,430	233	630
Q					
Quinibaug Valley Cmty. C.	94	74	604	8	33
R					
Rainy River Cmty. C.	157	116	441	21	25
Randolph Tech. Inst.	325	234	781	29	33
Ranger J.C.	450	200	775	30	40
Reading Area Cmty. C.	233	192	742	26	51
Rend Lake C.	498	364	1,555	40	99
Rhode Island J.C.	2,254	2,046	8,056	270	283
Richland Cmty. C.	522	242	2,604	32	121
Roanoke-Chowan Tech. Inst.	328	214	661	37	54
Robeson Tech. Inst.	423	332	1,542	39	93
Rochester Cmty. C.	823	1,007	2,880	92	141

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Rock Valley C.	1,449	965	5,714	126	216
Rockingham Cmty. C.	520	366	1,456	60	80
S					
S.D. Bishop S. J.C.	717	696	1,921	54	69
St. Clair Co. Cmty. C.	958	845	4,553	85	151
St. Johns River J.C.	439	336	1,388	40	82
St. Louis J.C. Dist., incl.	(6,593)	(5,115)	(28,262)	(661)	(1,349)
Florissant Valley Cmty. C.	2,207	1,528	9,717	225	485
Forest Park Cmty. C.	2,198	1,999	8,704	229	454
Meramec Cmty. C.	2,188	1,588	9,841	207	410
St. Petersburg J.C.	3,676	3,121	12,492	293	362
Salem Cmty. C.	247	274	922	31	60
Sampson Tech. Inst.	369	233	808	32	42
San Antonio J.C.	6,926	6,180	22,143	524	899
San Jacinto C.	2,333	1,390	11,195	228	405
San Juan Tech. Cmty. C.	317	161	583	25	34
Sandhills Cmty. C.	700	674	1,720	87	96
Sante Fe Cmty. C.	2,393	1,815	6,171	245	311
Sauk Valley C.	745	493	3,026	68	127
Sayre J.C.	98	117	308	9	12
Schoolcraft C.	1,514	1,132	8,056	147	335
Seattle Cmty. C., Central Campus	1,963	1,538	7,359	185	385
Seminole J.C., Florida	1,324	565	3,423	95	257
Seminole J.C., Oklahoma	644	421	1,771	38	51
Seward Co. Cmty. J.C.	140	101	960	24	37
Sheridan C.	178	153	618	27	45
Shoreline Cmty. C.	1,594	1,797	7,468	148	308
Sinclair Cmty. C.	1,866	1,894	11,386	174	534
Snead S. J.C.	1,107	429	2,037	36	96
Snow C.	392	434	897	47	52
Somerset Co. C.	584	544	3,086	55	146
South Central Cmty. C.	601	358	1,711	37	54
South Georgia C.	472	382	1,338	41	54

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
South Oklahoma City J.C.	707	383	3,735	51	119
South Plains C.	908	609	2,493	97	168
Southeast Cmty. C., incl.	(1,230)	(447)	(2,005)	(185)	(468)
Fairbury Campus	164	132	359	23	26
Lincoln Campus	310	293	866	89	369
Milford Campus	756	22	780	73	73
Southeastern Cmty. C., Iowa	713	520	1,621	94	102
Southeastern Cmty. C., N.C.	517	557	2,133	83	115
Southeastern Illinois C.	435	267	1,069	33	53
Southern Maine Voc/Tech Inst.	836	149	1,468	79	82
Southern Union S. J.C.	1,079	246	1,844	24	110
Southern U.-Shreveport	416	405	939	43	48
Southern West Virginia Cmty. C.	528	546	3,065	52	200
Southwest Tech. Inst.	238	66	502	28	30
Southwest Texas J.C.	783	437	2,039	65	119
Southwest Wisconsin Voc/Tech Inst.	642	380	1,732	76	86
Southwestern Cmty. C.	341	170	585	42	50
Southwestern Michigan C.	521	428	1,525	34	104
Southwestern Oregon Cmty. C.	580	357	3,343	64	194
Southwestern Tech. Inst.	302	166	793	34	95
Spartanburg Tech. C.	660	515	2,056	81	187
Spokane Cmty. C.	2,478	1,353	4,428	192	212
Spokane Falls Cmty. C.	1,905	1,520	4,447	116	126
Spoon River C.	243	230	1,396	37	84
Stanly Tech. Inst.	215	146	721	21	58
Stark Tech. C.	436	275	1,257	31	73
State Cmty. C.	698	811	2,360	82	114
State Fair Cmty. C.	528	285	1,295	54	75
S. Tech. Inst. at Memphis	1,629	395	4,145	100	175
S.U. of New York System**	(78,276)	(67,219)	(264,537)	---	---
Sumter Area Tech. C.	625	222	1,192	32	151
Surry Cmty. C.	514	349	1,511	53	84

***Percentage estimates*

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
T					
Tallahassee Cmty. C.	836	590	2,883	59	102
Tarrant Co. J.C.	5,279	2,751	19,783	219	576
Tech. Inst. of Alamance	563	368	1,581	40	80
Temple J.C.	592	438	1,819	76	96
Terra Tech. C.	567	242	1,731	43	93
Texarkana C.	904	617	2,961	120	144
Texas S. Tech. Inst., James Connally Campus	2,250	306	2,720	192	196
Texas Southmost C.	980	804	4,145	86	137
Thornton Cmty. C.	1,486	1,369	11,045	130	467
Three Rivers Cmty. C.	527	353	1,507	45	60
Treasure Valley Cmty. C.	496	286	1,439	49	75
Trenton J.C.	168	151	659	25	88
Tri-County Tech. C.	1,423	352	2,550	61	186
Tri-County Tech. Inst.	232	65	420	18	28
Trident Tech. C., incl.	(1,853)	(1,055)	(5,024)	(113)	(380)
North Campus	1,218	691	3,502	88	310
Palmer Campus	635	364	1,522	25	70
Trinidad S.J.C.	674	387	1,305	60	69
Triton C.	2,833	2,513	22,184	225	1,045
Tulsa J.C.	1,450	1,049	6,169	95	320
Tunxis Cmty. C.	496	454	2,768	22	147
Tyler J.C.	2,204	1,680	6,108	196	304
U					
Umpqua Cmty. C.	546	450	1,513	48	70
Union Co. Tech. Inst.	707	580	3,287	75	200
U. of Akron-Wayne Gen'l. & Tech. C.	109	88	696	18	60
U. of Alaska, incl.	(757)	(903)	(8,147)	(160)	(459)
Anchorage Cmty. C.	545	632	5,115	111	248
Juneau-Douglas Cmty. C.	22	30	509	10	41
Kenai Cmty. C.	18	24	267	10	25

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Ketchikan Cmty. C.	11	21	186	6	23
Kodiak Cmty. C.	5	12	210	8	25
Mat-Su Cmty. C.	8	10	259	4	14
Sitka Cmty. C.	4	3	179	2	22
Tanana Valley Cmty. C.	144	171	1,442	9	61
U. of Cincinnati, incl.	(2,951)	(2,897)	(10,134)	(244)	(493)
Clermont	211	183	1,073	17	29
Ohio C. of Applied Science	664	73	2,674	35	233
Raymond Walters C.	475	927	2,831	79	111
University C.	1,601	1,714	3,556	113	120
U. of Connecticut, incl.	(1,770)	(1,057)	(3,336)	(124)	(206)
Hartford Branch	548	356	1,054	38	54
Ratcliffe Hicks School of Agr.	73	70	148	---	---
Southeastern Branch	251	153	457	20	34
Stamford Branch	338	210	768	28	48
Torrington Branch	95	68	211	10	27
Waterbury Branch	465	200	698	28	43
U. of Kentucky Cmty. C. System	4,908	4,617	17,362	408	658
U. of Maine at Augusta	523	366	3,269	---	95
U. of Nevada Cmty. C. Division, incl.	(3,355)	(3,414)	(14,036)	(187)	(681)
Clark Co. Cmty. C.	1,704	1,711	7040	111	321
Northern Nevada Cmty. C.	191	185	750	12	47
Western Nevada Cmty. C.	1,460	1,518	6,246	64	313
U. of No. Dakota	0	54	62	3	4
U. of South Carolina, incl.	(1,153)	(1,189)	(3,539)	(133)	(204)
Beaufort Regional Campus	103	98	365	15	27
Lancaster Regional Campus	220	184	765	26	43
Salkehatchie Regional Campus	91	95	295	12	21
Sumter Regional Campus	221	171	542	23	32
Union Regional Campus	123	89	292	17	22
General Studies	385	552	1,280	40	59
U. and Cmty. C. System of Tenn., incl.	(7,206)	(4,606)	(21,770)	(505)	(960)
Chattanooga S. Tech. Cmty. C.	1,000	617	3,571	58	123
Columbia S. Cmty. C.	453	468	1,798	52	89
Dyersburg S. Cmty. C.	363	228	1,106	30	57
Jackson S. Cmty. C.	730	434	2,237	63	95
Motlow S. Cmty. C.	356	315	1,108	42	52
Roane S. Cmty. C.	729	347	2,403	58	86
Shelby S. Cmty. C.	1,602	1,278	4,050	93	203
Volunteer S. Cmty. C.	830	460	2,620	57	120
Walters S. Cmty. C.	1,133	459	2,877	52	135

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Utah Tech. C. at Provo	1,544	803	3,434	122	201
Utah Tech. C. at Salt Lake	2,406	715	6,047	113	359
Utica J.C.	452	547	1,011	68	76
V					
Valencia Cmty. C.	1,981	1,316	6,721	191	353
Vance-Granville Tech. Inst.	541	316	990	37	74
Vermilion Cmty. C.	290	86	450	22	27
Vermont Tech. C.	589	41	644	45	48
Vernon Regional J.C.	261	155	1,195	30	74
Victoria C.	536	492	2,180	60	109
Vincennes U.	1,687	949	2,924	154	188
Virginia Cmty. C. System	19,802	12,642	86,810	1,571	3,171
W					
Wake Tech. Inst.	787	476	1,500	87	89
Walla Walla Cmty. C.	342	177	2,347	57	189
Washington Tech. C., Ohio	116	49	426	6	32
Washtenaw Cmty. C.	1,123	703	6,600	140	343
Waterbury S. Tech. C.	569	72	1,209	36	86
Waukesha Co. Tech. Inst.	1,018	616	3,782	113	829
Wayne Cmty. C.	1,001	654	2,212	108	119
Wayne Co. Cmty. C.	1,945	2,909	15,453	148	692
Weatherford C.	602	335	1,575	41	57
Wenatchee Valley C.	848	616	1,949	60	161
West Shore Cmty. C.	345	188	952	31	60
West Virginia Northern Cmty. C.	464	428	4,451	60	204
Westark Cmty. C.	947	681	3,245	88	117
Western Iowa Tech. Cmty. C.	586	381	967	77	77
Western Piedmont Cmty. C.	556	429	1,730	54	87
Western Texas C.	402	247	1,257	50	76
Western Wisconsin Tech. Inst.	1,343	1,291	4,478	172	207
Western Wyoming Cmty. C.	113	124	905	37	63

[Continued]

TABLE 1 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Westmoreland Co. Cmty. C.	572	389	2,032	48	128
Wharton Co. J.C.	895	756	2,147	91	106
Wilkes Cmty. C.	600	330	2,719	68	128
William Rainey Harper C.	2,317	2,138	13,463	177	498
Williamsport Area Cmty. C.	2,039	436	2,906	143	162
Willmar Cmty. C.	365	299	765	31	51
Wilson Co. Tech. Inst.	505	294	1,310	42	58
Worthington Cmty. C.	245	160	544	33	43
Y					
Yavapai C.	623	357	4,689	55	302
York Tech. C.	921	349	2,042	47	117
TOTALS	**823,433**	**577,962**	**3,147,560**	**59,566**	**128,553**

TABLE 2

Church-Affiliated Two-Year Collegiate Level Institutions

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Alabama Christian C.	987	130	1,145	11	92
Alabama Lutheran J.C.	45	44	139	18	21
Ancilla Domini C.	39	116	322	9	15
Anderson C.	524	539	1,231	42	52
Andrew C.	101	91	216	12	24
Aquinas J.C.	139	93	401	19	40
Assumption C. for Sisters *W*	0	22	59	2	10
B					
Bacone C.	153	361	603	31	38
Bethany Lutheran C.	122	119	267	16	23
Bluefield C.	169	132	319	19	27
Brevard C.	278	221	515	27	48
Brewton-Parker C.	150	119	614	18	25
C					
Central C.	73	113	194	13	18
Chatfield C.	22	30	214	1	41
Clarke C.	88	72	189	10	17
Clinton J.C.	140	72	212	12	12
Concordia C., Oregon	100	94	201	12	20
Concordia C., Wisconsin	230	235	611	26	51
Concordia Lutheran C., Texas	197	125	353	14	29
Concordia Lutheran J.C., Mich.	190	251	456	30	38
Crosier Seminary *M*	24	0	24	8	15
Crowley's Ridge C.	26	33	68	5	8
Cullman C.	49	60	132	13	21
D					
Don Bosco Tech. Inst. *M*	263	0	498	10	23
Donnelly C.	213	216	637	29	45

[Continued]

TABLE 2 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
E					
Ellen Cushing J.C. *W*	11	110	143	6	20
Emmanuel C.	206	184	410	17	30
F					
Felician C. *W*	4	74	394	12	20
Freeman J.C.	15	40	74	1	20
G					
Golden Valley Lutheran C.	228	222	457	25	37
Grand View C.	338	279	967	34	35
H					
Hannibal-Lagrange C.	150	150	391	18	45
Harriman C.	43	116	261	9	23
Hesston C.	237	351	624	53	69
Holy Cross J.C.	134	76	273	10	23
I					
Inter Am. U. of Puerto Rico, incl.	(3,955)	(4,818)	(10,726)	(159)	(421)
Aguadilla Regional C.	625	698	1,688	25	49
Arecibo Regional C.	705	749	1,800	27	62
Barranquitas Regional C.	351	411	904	17	42
Bayamon Regional C.	1,069	1,277	2,775	38	108
Fajardo Regional C.	409	497	1,165	14	49
Guayama Regional C.	298	573	1,058	19	60
Ponce Regional C.	498	613	1,336	19	51
J					
Jacksonville C.	94	59	268	9	15
Judson Baptist C.	80	90	173	14	22
K					
Kendall C.	150	151	397	20	39
Kettering C. of Medical Arts	105	251	387	40	49

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
L					
Lindsey Wilson C.	121	99	356	14	33
Lon Morris C.	164	125	321	18	27
Louisburg C.	351	220	580	32	38
Lourdes C. *W*	6	139	284	17	32
M					
Maria Regina C. *W*	0	201	454	21	30
Martin C.	181	132	369	24	32
Mary Holmes C.	264	197	473	24	35
Marymount Palos Verdes C.	37	89	178	10	24
Mater Dei C.	47	117	313	8	30
Midway C. *W*	0	335	350	20	29
Montreat-Anderson C.	202	204	427	20	29
Morristown C.	142	90	233	17	21
Mt. Olive C.	145	151	399	18	28
Mt. St. Clare C.	42	125	221	16	36
N					
Natchez J.C.	2	25	28	1	8
North Greenville C.	376	179	631	22	29
Northeastern Christian J.C.	71	80	166	5	29
O					
Ohio Valley C.	60	70	138	10	15
Oklanoma City Southwestern C.	548	413	1,993	29	101
Ottumwa Heights C.	104	164	364	17	29
P					
Peace C. *W*	0	521	528	21	35
Pinebrook J.C.	41	31	77	6	16
Presentation C.	30	272	351	31	46

[Continued]

TABLE 2 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
R					
Reinhardt C.	530	144	797	18	39
Ricks C.	2,069	3,431	5,816	206	221
S					
St. Catharine C.	70	51	144	12	17
St. Gregory's C.	172	148	376	11	32
St. John's C.	90	161	290	20	33
St. Mary's C. *W*	0	296	308	39	48
St. Mary's C. of O'Fallon	53	126	529	26	42
St. Mary's J.C.	49	565	788	49	83
St. Paul's C.	66	59	183	22	23
St. Thomas Seminary *M*	20	0	20	10	14
Saints C.	33	32	66	7	11
Schreiner C.	182	105	410	25	29
Shorter C.	104	64	168	7	16
Southeastern Christian C.	21	45	91	7	14
Southern Baptist C.	233	131	634	14	43
Southwestern Christian C.	136	114	250	16	19
Spartanburg Methodist C.	545	377	1,160	33	55
Springfield C. in Illinois	187	250	606	23	47
Suomi C.	224	194	441	13	27
T					
Trinity Bible Inst.	223	187	422	15	17
Trocaire C.	64	538	774	45	66
Truett McConnell C.	166	157	659	17	38
W					
Waldorf C.	273	252	530	26	32
Wesley C.	301	373	1,040	37	60
Wingate C.	643	432	1,183	56	63
Wood J.C.	85	81	191	8	21
Y					
York C.	166	160	344	15	24
TOTALS	**19,711**	**22,711**	**53,019**	**2,012**	**3,487**

TABLE 3

Independent Two-Year Collegiate-Level Institutions

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Albany Business C.	160	283	642	12	18
Alice Lloyd C.	98	94	222	16	22
American Academy of Art	168**	146**	779	9	21
Am. Acad. of Dram. Arts	150	177	327	35	55
Anne Arundel Cmty. C.	1,230	972	5,668	162	269
Aquinas J.C. *W*	0	342	347	18	23
B					
Bauder C.	8	224	232	3	22
Bay Path J.C. *W*	0	522	534	20	30
Bay S.J.C. of Bus. *W*	0	356	356	11	16
Beal C.	170	111	352	7	26
Becker J.C.	35	477	518	19	31
Beckley C.	417	263	1,230	14	29
Bennett C. *W*	4	214	234	24	32
Berkeley School, The, N.J. *W*	0	370	370	11	13
Berkeley School, The, N.Y., N.Y. *W*	0	441	441	14	15
Berkeley School, The, White Plains, N.Y. *W*	0	684	684	22	25
Bliss C.	73	244	409	12	21
Brandywine C.	341	477	1,105	23	41
Brooks C. *W*	2	274	276	10	23
C					
Cazenovia C. *W*	0	331	345	21	37
Central Texas C.	808	518	4,228	54	118
Central YMCA Cmty. C.	1,074	1,480	3,954	85	256
Chamberlayne J.C.	103	256	419	14	34
Champlain C.	284	486	830	32	49
Coastal Carolina Cmty. C.	715	549	1,970	71	107
C. of Ganado	46	47	242	15	24
C. for Human Services	55	145	200	13	18
Cottey C. *W*	0	344	354	32	36
Culinary Inst. of Am., The	1,165	202	1,367	90	90
Cumberland C. of Tennessee	155	150	407	15	22

***Percentage estimates*

[Continued]

TABLE 3 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
D					
Davenport C. of Business	722	483	1,843	29	69
Davis J.C.	38	124	1,384	7	59
Dean J.C.	427	405	1,496	50	68
Deep Springs C. *M*	26	0	26	5	10
Delgado J.C.	3,445	1,148	10,069	157	503
E					
Edward Williams C.	199	103	677	9	44
Elizabeth Seton C.	184	471	777	22	84
Endicott J.C. *W*	0	745	761	42	52
F					
Fisher J.C. *W*	0	300	300	19	30
Florida C.	230	226	471	26	31
Fort Scott Cmty. C.	278	200	724	26	50
Franklin Inst. of Boston	510	13	523	48	69
G					
Garland J.C. *W*	1	208	246	15	32
Goldey Beacom C.	119	455	2,457	17	159
Grahm J.C.	595	199	824	25	75
Grand Rapids School of Bible & Music	330	271	635	24	30
Green Mountain C. *W*	21	421	450	29	45
H					
Harcum J.C. *W*	5	626	672	25	50
Hilbert C.	269	154	574	19	40
Humphreys C.	48	119	264	14	27
I					
Inst. of Design & Constr.	58	4	132	0	20
International J.C. of Bus.	155	260	430	10	16

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
J					
James Sprunt Inst.	300	200	700	51	69
John A. Gupton C.	57	5	62	3	13
J.C. of Albany	239	385	766	38	49
K					
Katharine Gibbs School, Mass. *W*	0	502	663	22	28
Katharine Gibbs School, N.J. *W*	0	462	462	13	19
Katharine Gibbs School, N.Y. *W*	0	876	876	22	47
Kemper Military School & C. *M*	67	9	79	1	11
Keystone J.C.	359	298	854	33	46
King's C.	5	200	205	7	10
L					
Laboratory Inst. of Merchandising	10	176	189	0	30
Laboure J.C.	31	284	414	31	40
Lackawanna J.C.	1,052	213	1,498	10	94
Lansing Cmty. C.	2,847	2,629	15,901	168	868
Lasell J.C. *W*	0	540	573	46	69
Lees-McRae C.	474	231	712	39	48
Leicester J.C.	137	156	304	14	18
Lincoln C.	280	190	554	33	41
Lockyear C.	849	242	1,131	13	29
M					
MacCormac J.C.	46	269	317	13	16
Madison Business C.	107	158	274	11	22
Manor J.C. *W*	0	104	300	4	41
Maria C.	33	322	437	41	52
Marion Inst. *M*	179	0	179	11	12
McIntosh C.	27	83	185	4	12
Miami-Jacobs J.C. of Bus.	1,064	281	1,412	24	53
Michigan Christian J.C.	158	165	342	8	22
Morrison Inst. of Tech.	134	11	145	5	6

[Continued]

TABLE 3 [Continued]

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Mt. Aloysius J.C.	110	310	494	38	46
Mt. Ida J.C.	8	695	711	38	58
Muskegon Bus. C.	499	285	885	13	32
N					
Nairobi C.	86	113	211	6	13
National Bus. C.	71	103	220	6	8
Newbury J.C.	364	366	7,184	12	443
New England Aeronautical Inst.	223	45	440	11	40
New England Inst. Of Anatomy and Embalming	144	11	172	3	22
O					
Oklahoma School of Business, Accountancy, Law and Finance	44	87	500	6	21
Olean Bus. Inst.	16	88	107	5	10
P					
Palmer J.C.	242	49	550	8	31
Paul Smith's C. of Arts & Sciences	1,100	114	1,222	61	70
Peirce J.C.	303	666	1,530	35	70
Piedmont Tech. Inst.	510	100	978	28	75
Pine Manor J.C. *W*	0	397	477	22	44
Post J.C.	185	316	834	19	44
Powelson Inst.	29	232	266	5	19
Prentiss Normal and Industrial Inst.	66	114	180	11	18
Puerto Rico J.C.	2,098	3,186	5,691	134	202
S					
Sadie Brown's Collegiate Inst.	96	19	128	5	13
School of Worcester Art Museum	39	77	126	10	12
Sheldon Jackson C.	112	104	276	17	31

Institution	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Grand Total Students	Full-time Teaching Staff	Total Teaching Staff
Sioux Empire C.	288	35	408	12	32
Southern Ohio C.	---	---	625	12	30
Southern Seminary J.C. *W*	1	237	249	18	27
Stevens Henager C.	213	118	548	8	23
Sullins C. *W*	1	161	165	20	32
T					
Taylor Bus. Inst.	276	217	493	4	37
Tobe-Coburn School for Fashion Careers, Ltd.	7	186	193	6	15
U					
Union C.	1,253	912	4,990	98	238
Utica School of Commerce	51	212	280	8	13
V					
Valley Forge Military J.C. *M*	105	2	107	9	22
Villa Julie C. *W*	5	271	437	15	56
Villa Maria C. of Buffalo	100	225	456	23	35
W					
Walker C.	289	233	710	29	40
Webber C.	19	77	96	8	11
Wentworth Inst.	1,556	35	1,776	104	107
White Pines C.	10	62	105	4	18
Wood School, The *W*	0	382	382	11	19
Y					
Young Harris C.	248	239	528	21	30
TOTALS	**34,143**	**38,186**	**120,041**	**3,070**	**6,958**

TABLE 4

Full-Time Freshman Enrollments in 619 Comparably Reporting Institutions

Institutional Type	Number of Schools	1975			1974 Total
		Men	Women	Total	
Public	450	411,791	299,219	711,010	623,904
Church-affiliated	77	10,870	13,904	24,774	18,910
Independent	92	21,490	22,428	43,918	28,658
TOTALS	**619**	**444,151**	**335,551**	**779,702**	**671,472**

TABLE 5

Full-Time Enrollments by Geographical Regions and States

Regions and States	Comparable Institutions	Number of Full-time Students	
		1974-75	1975-76
NEW ENGLAND			
Connecticut	14	14,325	15,017
Maine	3	1,885	2,155
Massachusetts	19	28,939	30,034
New Hampshire	4	2,059	2,188
Rhode Island	1	3,575	4,300
Vermont	3	1,681	1,842
Total	44	52,464	55,536
MIDDLE ATLANTIC			
New Jersey	17	23,452	38,203
New York	25	146,872	156,604
Pennsylvania	21	30,398	36,017
Total	63	200,722	230,824

Regions and States	Comparable Institutions	Number of Full-time Students	
		1974-75	1975-76
EAST NORTH CENTRAL			
Illinois	34	47,567	57,588
Indiana	6	7,232	11,026
Michigan	29	36,409	46,038
Ohio	29	37,326	46,133
Wisconsin	13	15,947	19,815
Total	111	144,481	180,600
WEST NORTH CENTRAL			
Iowa	19	19,079	22,445
Kansas	23	14,075	15,343
Minnesota	21	14,810	15,627
Missouri	15	19,842	22,543
Nebraska	7	5,186	4,960
North Dakota	3	4,757	4,920
South Dakota	2	313	357
Total	90	78,062	86,195
SOUTH ATLANTIC			
District of Columbia	0	0	0
Delaware	4	2,828	2,879
Florida	25	62,831	72,224
Georgia	16	13,471	18,191
Maryland	16	24,415	28,311
North Carolina	49	36,886	47,936
South Carolina	14	17,778	23,201
Virginia	4	25,873	33,145
West Virginia	6	4,048	5,127
Total	134	188,130	231,014
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Alabama	13	14,055	18,118
Kentucky	6	8,427	10,459
Mississippi	16	14,312	16,697
Tennessee	6	11,352	14,908
Total	41	48,146	60,182

[Continued]

TABLE 5 [Continued]

Regions and States	Comparable Institutions	Number of Full-time Students	
		1974-75	1975-76
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL			
Arkansas	4	2,165	2,833
Louisiana	2	4,149	5,414
Oklahoma	17	15,744	19,932
Texas	36	64,314	80,732
Total	59	86,372	108,911
MOUNTAIN			
Arizona	7	22,632	39,061
Colorado	11	16,492	19,793
Idaho	3	7,307	7,420
Montana	3	1,214	1,376
Nevada	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	1,815	2,167
Utah	4	6,168	7,288
Wyoming	7	3,534	3,865
Total	38	59,162	80,970
PACIFIC			
Alaska	1	1,715	1,660
California	54	205,667	242,842
Hawaii	0	0	0
Oregon	10	14,412	16,695
Washington	13	29,014	27,827
Total	78	250,808	289,024
COMMONWEALTH AND TERRITORIES			
American Samoa	1	308	387
E. Caroline Islands	1	120	154
Puerto Rico	2	5,949	9,251
Total	4	6,377	9,792
GRAND TOTAL	**662**	**1,114,724**	**1,333,048**

TABLE 6

Enrollments in 33 Proprietary (Tax-Paying) Schools, 1974

Institutions	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Total Full-time	Men Part-time	Women Part-time	Total Part-time	Total Men	Total Women	Grand Total
Albany Business College	160	283	443	88	111	199	248	394	642
American Academy of Art	168**	146**	314	249	216	465	417	362	779
Bauder College	8	224	232	0	0	0	8	224	232
Beal Business College	170	111	281	31	40	71	201	151	352
The Berkeley School - N.J.	0	370	370	0	0	0	0	370	370
The Berkeley School - N.Y., N.Y.	0	441	441	0	0	0	0	441	441
The Berkeley School - White Plains, N.Y.	0	684	684	0	0	0	0	684	684
Bliss College	73	244	317	42	50	92	115	294	409
Brooks College	2	274	276	0	0	0	2	274	276
Davis Junior College	38	124	162	1,109	113	1,222	1,147	237	1,384
International Junior College of Business	155	260	415	12	3	15	167	263	430
Jackson Business University	84	101	185	53	40	93	137	141	278
Katharine Gibbs School - Mass.	0	502	502	0	161	161	0	663	663
Katharine Gibbs School - N.J.	0	462	462	0	0	0	0	462	462
Katharine Gibbs School - N.Y.	0	876	876	0	0	0	0	876	876
King's College	5	200	205	0	0	0	5	200	205
Laboratory Institute of Merchandising	10	176	186	1	2	3	11	178	189
Lockyear College of Business	849	242	1,091	10	30	40	859	272	1,131
Madison Business College	107	158	265	2	7	9	109	165	274
McIntosh College	27	83	110	9	66	75	36	149	185

****Percentage estimates*

[Continued]

TABLE 6 [Continued]

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR JUNIOR COLLEGES
AUG 2 1977
UNIVERSITY OF CALIF. LOS ANGELES

Institutions	Men Full-time	Women Full-time	Total Full-time	Men Part-time	Women Part-time	Total Part-time	Total Men	Total Women	Grand Total
Miami-Jacobs Junior College of Business	1,064	281	1,345	20	47	67	1,084	328	1,412
Morrison Institute of Technology	134	11	145	0	0	0	134	11	145
National Business College	71	103	174	11	35	46	82	138	220
Oklahoma School of Business, Accountancy, Law, and Finance	44	87	131	259	110	369	303	197	500
Olean Business Institute	16	88	104	0	3	3	16	91	107
Powelson Business Institute	29	232	261	0	5	5	29	237	266
Sadie Brown's Collegiate Institute	96	19	115	3	10	13	99	29	128
Southern Ohio College***	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	625
Stevens Henager	213	118	331	156	61	217	369	179	548
Taylor Business Institute	276	217	493	0	0	0	276	217	493
Tobe-Coburn School for Fashion Careers, Ltd.	7	186	193	0	0	0	7	186	193
Utica School of Commerce	51	212	263	3	14	17	54	226	280
The Wood School - N.Y.	0	382	382	0	0	0	0	382	382
GRAND TOTAL	**3,857**	**7,897**	**11,754**	**2,058**	**1,124**	**3,182**	**5,915**	**9,021**	**15,561**

****Only grand total figures reported*